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SEED BOOK

SEEDS

SERVICE

SATISFACTION

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K
CO.

KNOX SEED CO.

STOCKTON, CAL.

Read Carefully Before Ordering

ZONES		1st	2d	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Wt. in lbs.	Local	Up to 50 miles from Stockton	50 to 150 miles from Stockton	150 to 300 miles from Stockton	300 to 600 miles from Stockton	600 to 1000 miles from Stockton	1000 to 1400 miles from Stockton	1400 to 1800 miles from Stockton	Over 1800 miles from Stockton
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.77	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.85	2.31	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.54	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.79	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00

Insurance extra, 3c. for each package up to \$5.00, 5c up to \$25.00, 10c up to \$50.00.

PARCEL POST WEIGHT LIMIT.

The weight limit within the Local, 1st, 2d and 3rd Zones is seventy (70) pounds, within the other Zones it is fifty (50) pounds and the size limit eighty-four (84) inches for combined length and largest girth.

Packages of seed weighing 8 oz. or less can be forwarded anywhere in the U. S. at a cost of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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All prices in this catalogue are subject to change without notice

HOW TO ORDER.

Write your name, postoffice and county plainly.

Remittances should be made by post-office, express money order or exchange on Stockton, New York or San Francisco. For small items stamps will be accepted, preferably in 2-cent denominations.

KEEP A COPY OF YOUR ORDER

Check goods received with this copy. Sometimes items are sold out, or will follow later, in which case a slip is enclosed with other goods or notice sent. In case of error, notify us immediately, that correction may be made.

ABOUT UNSIGNED ORDERS

Every season we receive orders without signatures, and frequently without postoffice address. All we can do in this case is to hold them awaiting complaints. Sometimes it happens an order is lost in the mails, so if you do not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after ordering, send us a duplicate order telling us the date on which the first order was sent, and the amount of money enclosed. We will then investigate the matter, and if we find that your order has not already been filled, the duplicate order will go forward at once.

SHIPPING

We will use our best judgment as to the best way of shipping goods unless specific shipping directions are given. If express or freight office is different from postoffice, state in space on order sheet. We prepay express or parcel post charges on all garden seeds up to ten pounds.

NON-WARRANTY.

While we exercise great care to have all seeds pure, reliable and true to name, contracting and buying direct from the largest and most reliable growers in this and other countries, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.

DO YOU WANT THIS CATALOG?

Be sure to send us an order for seeds if you want this catalog next year. If you do not send us an order your name is taken from our mailing list, believing you have changed your address, or you may have come to the store, where you can get a catalog at the counter. We prefer to have you on our list as an annual customer; then you will always get our catalog as soon as it comes from the press.

When you change your address notify us if you want this catalog.

New Varieties of Sweet Peas

MISS CALIFORNIA

Award of Merit British National Sweet Pea
Society, 1924

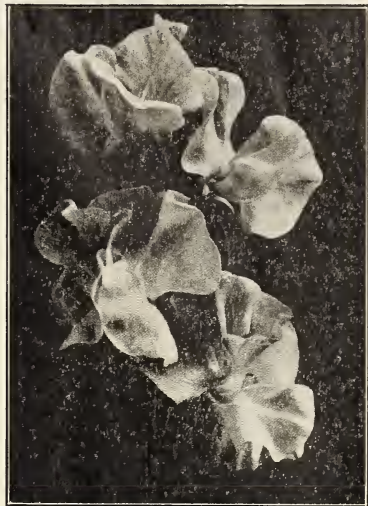
MISS CALIFORNIA SWEET PEA:

A truly remarkable sweet pea of a distinct new shade.

Miss California is a Sweet Pea Novelty which compels admiration and attention from the expert or the novice, whether grown for exhibition or for garden decoration.

The general effect is a rich, beautiful salmon cream pink of a distinctly new shade. The flowers are large, beautifully waved and borne in fours on long stout stems. The plant is an exceptionally vigorous grower and cannot but give satisfaction to everyone.

Price 25c per pkt. of 12 seeds



Miss California

Scarlet Defiance

A DISTINCT NEW SCARLET SWEET PEA SUPERIOR TO KING EDWARD

SPENCER SWEET PEA

(See photograph on back cover)

Its brilliancy catches the eye; a large orange, scarlet, absolutely burnless, of vigorous habit, wavy, carrying fours. Experts say: "INCOMPARABLE." Truly a wonderful sweet pea of a brilliant color. The photograph expresses better than words the strength and vigor of this variety.

Per Packet 25c



Youth

Youth Sweet Pea

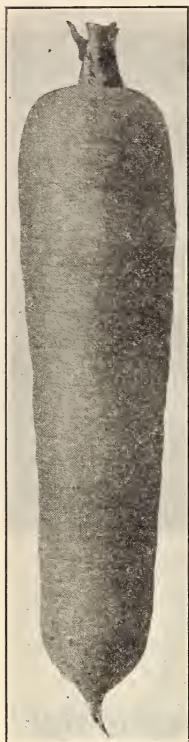
DELICATE—BEAUTIFUL—FRAGRANT

You Will Enjoy Its Merits

An exceptionally large and fragrant Sweet Pea. The color is white, edged in a beautiful manner with a delicate soft rose pink. The plant is robust in growth and bears four blossomed sprays in great profusion.

Pkt. 10c.

For Complete List of Sweet Peas
See Page 49



New Varieties of Vegetables

They Deserve a Place in Your Garden

Feonia Carrot

A cross between the two well know varieties Nantes and Chantenay, this novelty unites the good qualities of both. Though carrot Nantes is the best variety for summer use, it is not qualified for storing and shipping on account of its extreme tenderness. Chantenay lends itself admirably for these purposes, and our new Feonia will stand storing and shipping, at the same time retaining flavor and crispness of Nantes. The long obtuse cylindrical roots are, when grown in the proper soil, absolutely smooth, of a beautiful scarlet, and practically coreless.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$2.75

Muskmelon

HEARTS OF GOLD

While Hearts of Gold is not a new melon, we believe it deserves special mention due to its increasing popularity.

It is an early pink flesh variety, with a moderate amount of netting and fairly distinct ribs. While an excellent shipping melon it is also equally well for both market gardeners and home use as it remains edible for several days. The melons weigh about one and one-half pounds each; the seed cavity is remarkably small and the flesh is sweet and spicy.

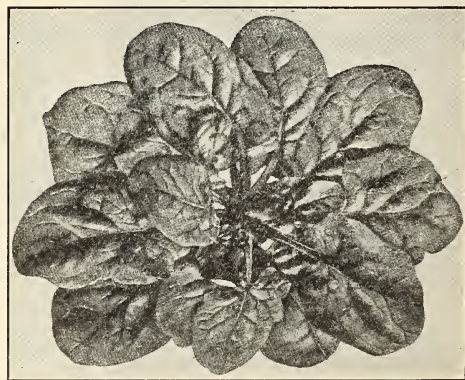
Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.25

Spinach

NEW KING OF DENMARK

This is the best variety grown and its great feature is its long standing quality, that is, in outlasting, all other varieties in running to seed. It has thick dark green blistered leaves, is a fine quality and grows to a large size. The most profitable variety for market growers.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00,
Postpaid.



King of Denmark

Knox's Lawn Grass Seed

PRODUCES A RICH, THICK, VELVETY LAWN

A Beautiful Lawn and How to Secure it

It is universally conceded that nothing contributes so much to the beauty and attractiveness of the home Grounds, the Park and the Cemetery, as a smooth, uniformly rich-green, well-kept lawn. But to be perfect and a pleasure to walk on this should have a firm yet elastic and carpet-like surface, and the first consideration in laying out or renovating old grounds should be to secure this condition.

Turfing with fine old pasture sod, at one time a popular method of making a lawn, is now largely superseded by seeding, because of the expense and difficulty in obtaining good, clean turf. **Seeding is not only inexpensive but is in reality the only means of securing a fine and permanent lawn,** depending only for its complete success on the thoroughness with which the ground is prepared, the quality and quantity of the Seed sown, and the subsequent care of the lawn.

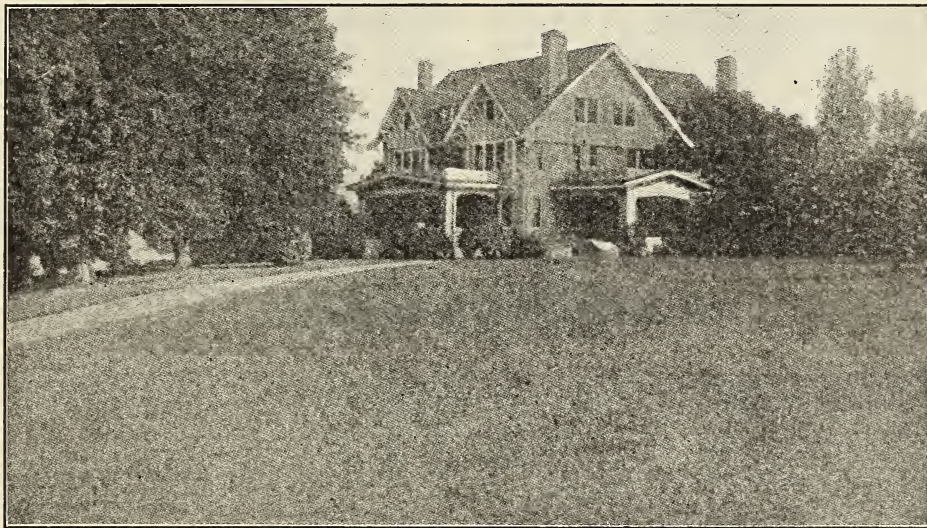
Our extensive experience in the seeding of lawns and exhaustive experiments with all kinds of lawn grasses have demonstrated beyond a doubt that while many kinds are valueless, being too coarse or bunchy or otherwise unsuitable, one kind of grass alone can not be relied upon, in our climate, to produce and maintain a fine lawn. It is

only by using a proper combination of **several suitable varieties, sown liberally,** that satisfactory results can be obtained.

KNOX'S LAWN GRASS MIXTURES are the result of years of study and careful observation, and, if our directions are followed in seeding, **they never fail to produce quickly a thrifty growth of fine velvety, rich green grass,** continuous in verdure from early spring to winter, and creating a springy, dense, carpet-like turf and permanently beautiful lawn.

THE QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED—There is no fixed rule, but a liberal sowing is always satisfactory, while a light seeding is a waste of time and usually disappointing. A beautiful lawn may be produced in a few weeks, or it may not approach perfection for two or more seasons, according to the quantity of seed sown. One pound to 200 square feet; 5 pounds to 1,500 square feet; 20 pounds to 6,000 square feet; 100 pounds (5 bus.) per acre.

In thickening up established lawns slightly smaller quantities, depending on conditions, may perhaps be sufficient, but it is always well to put on enough.



Knox's Special Lawn Grass Mixture

THOROUGHLY TESTED AND ANALYZED FOR GERMINATION AND PURITY

Composed of Evergreen Grasses, best suited to our American Climate, only the finest and cleanest grades of Seed being used. This splendid mixture is composed of only the finest dwarf-growing evergreen grasses; absolutely free from weed seeds or other impurities; especially adapted and mixed in the proper proportions to suit the American climate. In comparing the cost of our Special Lawn Grass with other mixtures sent out by the trade, remember that the **actual weight per measured bushel of our mixture is 20 pounds or more,** while that of most mixtures is only 14 pounds per bushel. To obtain this exceptionally heavy weight per bushel, we must and do use only the heaviest and best samples of the various grasses which compose our mixture. This is in itself a guarantee against sowing weed seeds, as the heavier the mixture the more thoroughly re-cleaned have been the component grasses. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c (by mail 40c); 1 lb. 60c (by mail 67c); 2½ lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.25; 20 lbs. \$10.00; 50 lbs. \$24.00; 100 lbs. \$46.00.

WHITE CLOVER—Extra choice, thoroughly re-cleaned seed suitable for fine lawns. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c (by mail 42c); $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55c (by mail 62c); 1 lb. \$1.00 (by mail \$1.07); 5 lbs. \$4.50 by express not prepaid. Subject to market changes.

If more than one pound is wanted by mail, add postage at Parcel Post rates. See inside front cover.

Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of your lawn seed.

Knox's Lawn Grass Seeds

KNOX'S GRASS MIXTURE FOR SHADE—The growing and maintaining of a nice fresh green Sward or Turf below trees or in shady places has long been regarded as a matter of great difficulty. In our **Grass Mixture for Shade** we have an excellent combination of those grasses which grow naturally in shady places and under any ordinary circumstances will furnish a close, green, velvety turf during the entire season. However, it is often the case that under trees the ground becomes so impoverished by the action of the multitude of fine tree roots as to render the growing of a nice, close sod of grass almost impossible; in such cases we would recommend a liberal top dressing of **Wonder Fertilizer** at the rate of 600 pounds per acre.

Price: ½ lb., 60c (by mail 65c); 1 lb., \$1.00 (by mail \$1.07); 2½ lbs. \$2.25; 5 lbs. \$4.25; 10 lbs. \$8.00; 20 lbs. \$15.00; 50 lbs. \$35.00; 100 lbs. \$46.00.

GOLF LINKS MIXTURE FOR PUTTING GREEN—The grasses composing this mixture are those which years of experience have shown to be the best adapted to the uses of the Putting Green. They are dwarf-growing and compact, yet hardy enough to withstand the constant, heavy wear of the Putting Green. Price: ½ lb. 35c (by mail 40c); 1 lb. 60c (by mail 62c); 2½ lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.25; 20 lbs. \$10.25; 50 lbs. \$25.00; 100 lbs. \$48.00.

GOLF LINKS COURSE MIXTURE FOR FAIR GREENS—A mixture of grasses that will stand the wear incidental to the game of golf or other outdoor sports, forming a nice, close turf that will hold out even in the dry part of our American summer. Price: ½ lb. 25c (by mail 30c); 1 lb. 45c (by mail 52c); 2½ lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.85; 20 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$18.00; 100 lbs. \$35.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The universal pasture grass of America and the finest lawn grass in the world is our own Kentucky Blue Grass. It starts like magic with the first smile of spring and is a velvet of green until winter comes again. It can be sown on the wild prairie and will catch, but the best results are to be had by getting the seed well covered. The seed we offer is strictly high grade, new crop, clean and pure. 75c per lb., 10 lbs. \$7.00.

BERMUDA GRASS—Good for both pasture and hay and especially adapted for the South where other grasses will not grow. A perennial or low, creeping habit. Sow 6 pounds to the acre. Lb., \$1.00.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—Thrives on almost any good soil and is unequalled for producing an abundance of feed early in the spring as well as throughout the season. Responds quickly to rich food and moisture and is a rapid grower. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 25c.

MEADOW FESCUE—One of the finest annual grasses for permanent pastures, highly nutritious and relished by stock. Succeeds well in all soils but best on moist land. Robust in habit and grows over a long season. Sow 60 to 70 lbs. to the acre. Lb., 45c.

AUSTRALIAN or PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

This grass has become exceedingly popular of late years; it makes a very hardy and beautiful bright green lawn, and if properly cared for, a very satisfactory one. It does particularly well in sandy lots. Valuable as a pasture grass. Sow about two bushels per acre. 25c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

PACIFIC RYE GRASS—This is a fine grass for quick lawns or lawn mixtures. Also valuable for forage plants. Lb., 25c.

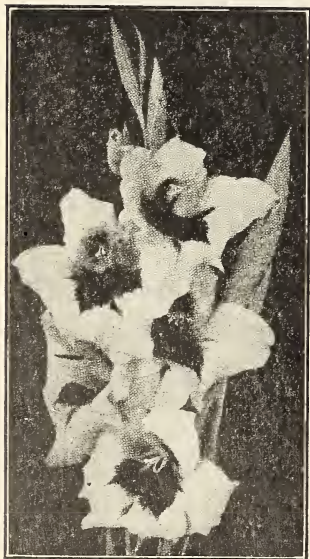
CHEWING FESCUE (*Festuca Duriuscula*)—This is a variety of hard fescue and is used by golf clubs in their mixtures. It is also a good pasture grass habit, makes good turf. Lb., \$1.10.

CREeping BENT GRASS (*Agrostis Stolonifera*)—The texture of this grass is fine and is valuable for lawns, grows rapidly and is of the spreading habit, makes good turf. Lb., \$1.50.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL (*Cynosurus Cristatus*)—It does well in shady places, its roots deeply and makes good lawn mixture and should be used in moderate quantities for permanent pasture. Lb., 65c.

RED-TOP, FANCY—This grass is used for mixing in hay or permanent pasture and succeeds almost everywhere, but does best in a moist, rich soil where it attains a height of 2 to 2½ feet. We offer only the best quality of re-cleaned seeds, free from chaff. Sow 32 pounds to the acre. Lb., 30c.

GLADIOLUS (Easy to Grow) (Sure to Bloom)



They demand so little care and give so much in return that everyone should have them. When planted for mass effect the bulbs should be from 2 to 4 inches deep and about 4 inches apart, and when in rows for cultivation the rows should be about 18 inches apart. A succession of bloom can be had by planting from October up to July 1st.

BYRON L. SMITH, soft lavender yellow markings in throat. A pleasing combination of colors. New orchid color 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

GOLDEN MEASURE, (New) large clear yellow, the name describes it, worth several times the price we are asking. 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

HALLEY—Delicate salmon. And blossoms early. This is a beautiful variety. 10c, \$1.00, \$7.50.

LE MARECHAL FOCH—Very large, very early, beautiful light pink, a shade brighter than America. Well expanded flowers. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50; 100 for \$10.00.

MRS. DR. NORTON (New)—A delicate pink shading to rose pink at the tips of the petals, lower petals are blotched with soft yellow. One of the best. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50; 100 for \$10.00.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—Combines the beauty of the apple blossom and the rarest rose. A soft rosy-pink on a white ground, the throat dark rich blood-red. A very large, perfect flower in every respect. Tall. Blooms late. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100 for \$7.25.

NIAGARA—A supremely beautiful yellow tinted gladiolus. Petals are exquisitely waved and wide-spread. Lower petals penciled with carmine. Flowers enormous in size. Blooms medium early. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100 for \$7.25.

PANAMA—We can highly recommend Panama as a good companion to America for the florists' trade. Color deep pink, well expanded flowers. Each 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100 for \$7.25.

PRINCE OF WALES—Very large, beautifully formed flowers of light orange color; yellow throat overlaid with deep orange. Tall spike. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100 for \$7.50.

WILLBRINK—Delicate pale pink, soft yellow blotch on lower petals. Large blooms on a graceful spike, and profuse bloomer. A refined flower invaluable to the florist. Extra early. Each, 10c; doz., \$2.00; 100 for \$7.50.

Monthly Planting Guide

JANUARY

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Asparagus, Beets, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chicory, Corn Salad, Cress, Egg Plant, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, (Winter) Tomatoes, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Sow seeds of hardy annuals in the open ground, Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Centaurea, Annual Chrysanthemums, Clarkia, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Poppies, California Poppy, Wild Flower Seed and Sweet Peas.

FEBRUARY

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Chives, Chicory, Corn, Corn Salad, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Horse Radish, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsnip, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Squash, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, (Summer) Tomatoes, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Sow Seeds in open ground; Acroclinium, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Calliopsis, Centaurea, Early Flowering Cosmos, California Poppy, Larkspur, Linum, Lupins, Mignonette, Nemophila, Nigella, Poppies, Scabiosa and Sweet Peas.

Sow in seed boxes—Balsam, Begonia, Coreopsis, Gaillardia, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Lobelia, Mimulus, Pentstemon, Petunia, Perennial Poppies, Salvi, Stocks and Viola Cornuta.

MARCH

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Chicory, Corn, (Sweet and Field) Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Kale, Lettuce, Melons, (Musk and Water) Okra, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb Seed, Salsify, Spinach, (Summer) Squashes, Tomatoes.

FLOWERS—Sow seeds in open ground; Acroclinium, Ageratum, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Arctotis, Amaranthus, Balsam, Brachycome, Bartonia, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Centaurea, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, Early Flowering Cosmos, Daisies, Four O'Clocks, Godetia, Gomphrena, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Larkspur, Linum, Lupin, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemesis, Nemophila, Nigella, Phlox, Poppy, Scabiosa, Sunflower and Sweet Peas.

Sow in seed boxes or with some protection for transplanting later: Asters, Begonia, Bellis, Daisy, Celosia, Columbine, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Dahlia, Gaillardia, Gerbera, Heliotrope, Hunnemannia, Lobelia, Matricaria, Myosotis, Pentstemon, Petunia, Poppies, Salvi, Shasta Daisy, Statice, Sweet William, Verbena, Viola, Wallflower, Zinnia. Sow seeds of Vines.

APRIL

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke Seed, Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Carrots, Cabbage, Celery, Corn, (Sweet and Field) Cress, Egg Plant, Kale, Lettuce, Melons, (Musk, Water, and Casabas) Okra, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Peppers, Parsnip, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb Seed, Salsify, Spinach (Summer) Squash, Tomatoes.

FLOWERS—Seeds of Abronia, Acroclinium, Ageratum, Antirrhinum, Amaranthus, Asters, Balsam, Aquilegia, Begonia, Bellis, Brachycome, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Annual Chrysanthemum, Celosia, Centaurea, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Cosmos, Cyclamen, Dahlia, Daisies, Delphinium, Digitalis, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gerbera, Gypsophila, Gomphrena, Heliotrope, Helichrysum, Hunnemannia, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Lobelia, Linum, Lupin, Marigold, Myosotis Mirabilis, Mimulus, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemesis, Nicotiana, Nigella, Pentstemon, Petunia, Phlox, Poppies, Portulaca, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Stevia, Stocks, Statice, Sweet William, Verbena, Viola, Sunflower, Wallflower, Zinnia.

MAY

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery Plants, Corn, (Sweet and Field) Cucumber, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Melons (Musk, Water, and Casabas) Okra, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Peppers; Transplant Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes (Plants) Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, (Summer) Squash, Tomato.

FLOWERS—Seeds of Abronia, Acroclinium, Ageratum, Amaranthus, Asters, Balsam, Carnation, Calendula, Celosia, Centaurea, Calliopsis, Cosmos, Daisies, Annual Chrysanthemum, Candytuft, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Lobelia, Larkspur, Marigold, Matricaria, ladia, Gomphrena, Gypsophila, Helichrysum, Hunne-

Nasturtium, Nemesis, Nicotiana, Nigella, Phlox, Petunia, Portulaca, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Schizanthus, Stevia, Sunflower, Statice, Zinnia.

JUNE AND JULY

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery Plants, Corn, (Sweet and Field) Cucumber, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Melons, (Musk, Water and Casabas) Okra, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Pepper, Plants, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, (Plants) Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, (Summer) Tomato.

FLOWERS—Seeds of Calendula, Candytuft, Cosmos, Centaurea, Cineraria, Daisies, Marigold, Nasturtium, Portulaca, Poppies, Salpiglossis, Zinnia.

AUGUST

VEGETABLES—Artichoke, Beets, Beans, early varieties, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Chicory, Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, (Summer) Turnips.

FLOWERS—Calendula, Cineraria, Centaurea, Cosmos, Pansies, Primula, Stocks, Sweet Peas. Begin sowing seeds of hardy perennials for next year's flowering, such as Aquilegia, Bellis, Daisy, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon, Perennial Poppies, Phlox, Pyrenthrum, Snapdragons, Verbena, Viola and Wallflower.

SEPTEMBER

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Artichoke, Beets, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Chicory, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, (Winter) Turnips.

FLOWERS—Seeds of Calendula, Centaurea, Cineraria, African Daisy, Nemesis, Cosmos, Pansy, Primula, Stocks and Winter Sweet Peas. Continue sowing hardy perennials for next year's flowering, such as Aquilegia, Bellis, Daisy, Canterbury Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon, Perennial Poppies, Phlox, Pyrethrum Snapdragon, Verbena, Viola, and Wallflower.

OCTOBER

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Beets, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chicory, Cress, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Salsify Spinach, Turnips.

FLOWERS—Continue sowing seeds for winter blooming of Calendula, Centaurea, Cineraria, Cosmos, African Daisy, Dianthus, Nemesis, Phlox, Pansy, Primula, Scabiosa, Stocks and Winter Sweet Peas.

Begin sowing annuals in open ground for early spring blooming. Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Bartonia, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, California Poppy, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Poppies, California Wild Flowers, Continue sowing perennials for next year's flowering—Aquilegia, Bellis, Canterbury, Bells, Coreopsis, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Digitalis, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Pentstemon Perennial Poppies and Phlox, Pyrenthrum, Snapdragon, Verbena, Viola, and Wallflower.

NOVEMBER

VEGETABLES—Seeds of Beets, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chicory, Cress, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onions Parsley Peas, Radish, Salsify, Spinach (Winter) Turnips.

FLOWERS—Seeds of hardy annuals, Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Bartonia, Calendula, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, California Poppy, Dianthus, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Nemesis, Pansy, Phlox, Stocks, Winter Sweet Peas and California Wild Flowers.

DECEMBER

VEGETABLES—Artichoke Plants, Asparagus Roots, Seeds of Beets, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Chicory, Cress, Endive, Garlic, Horse Radish, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb Roots, Salsify Spinach (Winter) Turnips, Onion sets.

FLOWERS—Sow seeds of hardy annuals, Acroclinium, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Bartonia, Calendula, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Clarkia, Annual Chrysanthemums, California Poppy, Dianthus, Larkspur, Lupin, Mignonette, Nigella, Nemesis, Pansy, Phlox, Stocks, Winter Sweet Peas and California Wild Flowers.

Knox's Planting Guide

COMPLETE INFORMATION IN A SIMPLIFIED FORM

VARIETY	Seed for 100 ft. row	Seed for 1 acre	Time of Planting	Put Rows Apart	Leave Plts in Row	Crop Matures in about	Depth of Planting
Artichoke, Globe	2 Pkts.	12 oz. T.	October to May	5 ft.	3 ft.	2nd Spring	1 inch
Artichoke, Plants	32 Plants	3000 P.	Dec. to April	5 ft.	3 ft.	Next Spring	1 inch
Artichoke, Jerusalem	3 lb.	300 lbs. T.	December to May	6 ft.	3 ft.	Late Summer	3 inches
Asparagus Seed	1 oz.	2 lbs. T.	February to May	6 ft.	3 ft.	Third Spring	1 inch
Asparagus Plants	32 Plants	11000 P.	December to May	4 ft.	1 ft.	Next Spring	1 to 2 inches
Beans, Bush	1 lb.	60 lbs.	Jan. to September	3 ft.	1 1/2 ft.	2 to 3 Months	1 to 2 inches
Beans, Pole	3/4 lb.	50 lbs.	Jan. to September	3 ft.	1 1/2 ft.	2 to 3 Months	1 to 2 inches
Beet, Table	2 oz.	10 lbs.	All year	3 ft.	6 in.	3 to 4 Months	3/4 inch
Beet Stock	2 oz.	8 lbs.	September to May	2 ft.	1 ft.	4 to 6 Months	1 inch
Broccoli	1 Pkt.	4 oz. T.	Nov. to April	2 1/2 ft.	1 1/2 ft.	3 1/2 Months	1/4 inch
Brussels Sprouts	2 Pkts.	8 oz. T.	October to May	2 1/2 ft.	1 1/2 ft.	5 Months	1/2 inch
Cabbage, Early	1 Pkt.	8 oz. T.	All Year	2 1/2 ft.	2 ft.	3 to 4 Months	1/2 inch
Cabbage, Late	1 Pkt.	8 oz. T.	All Year	2 1/2 ft.	2 ft.	4 to 5 Months	1/2 inch
Carrot	1 oz.	4 lbs.	All Year	24 in.	6 in.	4 Months	1/2 inch
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	4 oz. T.	June to January	3 ft.	2 1/2 ft.	4 to 6 Months	1/2 inch
Celery	2 Pkts.	5 oz. T.	January to May	3 ft.	6 in.	4 to 5 Months	Very shallow
Celeriac	1 Pkt.	1 lb.	January to May	1 ft.	2 1/2 ft.	2 Months	1/4 inch
Chervil	3 Pkts.	1 oz.	January to May	30 in.	5 in.	3 to 4 Months	1/4 inch
Chives	2 Pkts.	2 lbs. T.	September to May	30 in.	15 in.	4 Months	1/4 inch
Collards	1 Pkt.	8 oz. T.	All Year	30 in.	8 in.	2 to 3 Months	1/4 inch
Corn Salad	2 Pkts.	4 lbs.	September to May	30 in.	8 in.	2 to 3 Months	1/4 inch
Corn, Sweet	1 oz.	4 lbs.	February to May	36 in.	12 in.	2 1/2 to 3 Months	1 inch
Cucumber	2 Pkts.	10 lbs.	March to Sept.	6 ft.	4 ft.	3 Months	1/2 inch
Dandelion	1 Pkt.	2 lbs.	March to Sept.	30 in.	10 in.	3 Months	1/2 inch
Egg Plant	1 Pkt.	3/4 lb. T.	Sept. to April	30 in.	2 ft.	4 Months	1/2 inch
Endive	1 oz.	4 oz. T.	January to August	30 in.	8 in.	3 Months	1/2 inch
Garlic (sets)	2 lbs.	300 lbs.	August to March	30 in.	6 in.	5 to 6 Months	1/2 inch
Horse Radish	70 Plants	10000 P.	September to May	30 in.	18 in.	6 Months	1/2 inch
Kale	2 Pkts.	2 lbs.	December to May	30 in.	18 in.	2 to 3 Months	1/2 inch
Kohlrabi	1 Pkt.	4 lbs.	All Year	30 in.	6 in.	4 Months	1/2 inch
Leek	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	Sept. to April	30 in.	6 in.	4 Months	1/2 inch
Lettuce	3 Pkts.	3 lbs.	All Year	24 in.	8 in.	2 to 3 Months	1/2 inch
Melons, Musk	2 Pkts.	1 1/2 lbs.	March to July	6 ft.	4 ft.	3 to 4 Months	1 inch
Melons, Water	1 oz.	2 lbs.	March to July	8 ft.	6 ft.	3 to 4 Months	1 inch
Mustard	1 Pkt.	2 lbs.	All Year	4 ft.	2 1/2 ft.	3 to 5 Weeks	1/2 inch
Okra	1 oz.	8 lbs.	April to July	3 ft.	2 ft.	3 Months	1 inch
Onion seed	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	Sept. to April	24 in.	5 in.	4 1/2 to 6 Months	1 inch
Onion sets	2 oz.	300 lbs.	All Year	18 in.	3 in.	2 to 4 Months	1 inch
Onion Seed for Sets	2 oz.	40 lbs.	All Year	24 in.	Drill	2 to 3 Months	Very shallow
Parsley	1 Pkt.	4 lbs.	All Year	30 in.	6 in.	3 Months	1/2 inch
Parsnips	2 Pkts.	6 lbs. T.	All Year	30 in.	8 in.	4 Months	1/2 inch
Peas	1 lb.	75 lbs. T.	All Year	36 in.	3 in.	2 to 4 Months	1/2 inch
Pepper	6 oz. T.	60 lbs.	January to July	36 in.	18 in.	2 to 4 Months	1/2 inch
Potatoes	5 lbs.	6000 P.	Dec. to Sept.	36 in.	18 in.	3 to 4 Months	3 inches
Potatoes, Sweet	70 Plants	10000 P.	March to July	36 in.	18 in.	3 to 4 Months	3 inches
Pumpkin	2 Pkts.	12 lbs.	March to August	10 ft.	8 ft.	1 to 2 Months	1 inch
Radish	1 oz.	12 lbs.	All Year	18 in.	3 ft.	1 to 2 Months	1/2 inch
Rhubarb	33 Pkts.	4 ozs.	January to April	5 ft.	3 ft.	Next Spring	1/2 inch
Rhubarb Roots	33 Roots	3000 P.	December to May	5 ft.	3 ft.	4 Months	1 inch
Salsify	1 oz.	8 lbs.	February to Oct.	30 in.	2 in.	40 to 65 Days	1 inch
Spinach	1 oz.	20 lbs.	All Year	24 in.	2 in.	2 Months	1 1/2 inch
Squash, Bush	2 Pkts.	3 lbs.	February to Oct.	4 ft.	3 ft.	3 to 4 Months	1 1/2 inch
Squash, Running	2 Pkts.	2 lbs.	February to Aug.	8 ft.	6 ft.	2 to 3 Months	1/2 inch
Tomato, Seed	1 Pkt.	3 oz. T.	February to Aug.	5 ft.	3 ft.	4 to 5 Months	1/2 inch
Tomato, Plants	35 Plants	3000 P.	March to Oct.	5 ft.	3 ft.	2 to 3 Months	1/2 inch
Turnip	2 Pkts.	4 lbs.	All Year	24 in.	8 in.	3 to 4 Months	1/2 inch
Turnip Swede or Rutabaga	2 Pkts.	3 lbs.	All Year	24 in.	8 in.	3 to 4 Months	1/2 inch

This Guide is for San Joaquin Valley or similar climate.

T.—In the quantity column means these varieties are to be sown in hot bed and transplanted to the field.

Favorite Cooking Recipes

GENERAL METHOD OF COOKING VEGETABLES

Most of the fresh vegetables should be put into boiling salted water to cook, the amount of water used varying with the amount present in the vegetable to be cooked. Tomatoes do not require the addition of any water, and spinach may be cooked with the water left on the leaves after washing. Green vegetables should boil rapidly during the cooking, but for potatoes the boiling should be gentle, that the vegetable may not be broken. To prevent them from being watery, the boiling should be uninterrupted. All vegetables should be well cooked, but they should remain firm, except for soups. They should be thoroughly drained, and such vegetables as spinach, cabbage, and turnips should be pressed lightly to remove part of the water. Peas and beans cannot be cooked tender in hard water, hence the salt should be added during the last part of the cooking. A very small amount of soda may be added to the water in which the beans and peas are cooked to soften the water.

SPANISH STRING BEANS

Chop 1 medium sized onion very fine, fry in tablespoon of butter. Add one-half can tomatoes, season with salt. Prepare 1½ pounds string beans, put them with tomatoes and onions. Add enough water to cover beans, cook until tender and water is boiled down.

CARROTS AND OTHER ROOT VEGETABLES

Scrape or pare carrots, parsnips, turnips. Dice and cook gently in unsalted water till tender. Drain and reheat in seasoned butter, 1 tablespoon to 1 pint, or in a drawn butter or white sauce. In early summer, when roots are small, water should be salted. Onions should also be boiled in salted water, then finished as here directed.

KALE WITH BACON

Cut away the outer and decayed leaves, and the stalks, wash with care and drain. Cook in boiling water, slightly salted, until tender (about 30 minutes). Drain thoroughly, chop fine and serve with white sauce. Garnish with thin strips of bacon, fried brown, and white of hard boiled egg cut in rings; the yolk may be grated and sprinkled over the top. To vary the flavor substitute bacon drippings for butter, in the white sauce.

CREAM OF SPINACH SOUP

Trim roots and wilted leaves from 2 qt. spinach. Wash spinach well and cook thirty minutes in 2 cups water with 2 slices onion. Rub through puree sieve. Add 3 cups milk. Bind with 4 tb. butter and 5 tb. flour. Season with 1 ts. salt and a speck of cayenne pepper.

TURNIP CUPS WITH CREAMED PEA FILLING

Select small, round turnips. Wash, pare, and cut

a slice from the large end, so they will stand. Scoop out the inside, forming cups with walls about one-fourth inch thick. Cook in boiling salted water until tender, about thirty minutes. Drain well and fill each cup with peas, heated in a seasoned white sauce. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve hot.

STUFFED TOMATOES

Wipe and remove slices from the stem ends of six medium sized tomatoes. Remove seeds and pulp, salt the insides of the tomatoes well, invert them, and let stand while the other ingredients are being prepared. Cook 1 tb. minced onion and 3 tb. chopped bacon five minutes, add 1½ cup bread crumbs; cup chopped meat, and the tomato pulp and cook five minutes. Season with salt and pepper. One egg slightly beaten may be added. Fill the tomatoes with the mixture, sprinkle with buttered crumbs (and a little sugar, if desired), and bake until brown, about twenty minutes. The chopped meat may be omitted.

SUCCOTASH

1 pt. fresh lima beans, 1 pt. corn cut from cob, 1 cup milk, 2 tb. butter or 2 oz. salt pork, salt and pepper. Cook beans and pork in boiling water thirty minutes, add 1-8 ts. soda, boil one minute, and drain. Remove corn from cob by scoring down the center of each row of kernels, pressing out pulp with the back of the knife, leaving the skins on the cob. Add the corn to the beans, and the milk (and butter if used), and cook fifteen minutes; add salt and pepper and cook five minutes longer. Serve.

Succotash may also be made from dried corn and beans, soaked over night and cooked several hours with a piece of salt pork.

STUFFED SQUASH

For a family of four, take four medium sized scalloped squash. Peel and scoop out the center. Parboil until tender but not broken, in salt water. Then remove and drain. Beat 1 egg light and mix with it 1 cup bread crumbs, ½ cup grated cheese, ½ cup salad oil, a little garlic or onion as preferred, salt and cayenne pepper. When thoroughly mixed, fill centers of squash and put in baking pan. Put ½ cup salad oil in bottom of pan and bake in hot oven for twenty minutes.

PEA TIMBALES

Rub 1 quart of cooked peas through a sieve. To every cup of pea pulp add two beaten eggs, two tablespoons melted butter, two-thirds teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper and a few drops of onion juice. Pack in buttered molds and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Serve with one cup of white sauce to which has been added one-third cup of peas.

Names of Vegetables in Foreign Languages

English	French	Italian	Polish	German	Spanish	Scandinavian
Asparagus.....	Asperge.....	Sparagio.....	Szparagi.....	Spargel.....	Esparrago.....	Asparges
Beans.....	Haricots.....	Fagioli.....	Fasola.....	Bohnen.....	Habichuela.....	Boenners
Beets.....	Betterave.....	Barbabietola.....	Buraki.....	Rube.....	Remolacha.....	Roedbede
Cabbage.....	Chou.....	Cavolo Cappuccio.....	Kapusta.....	Kopfkohl.....	Col repello.....	Kaal
Carrot.....	Carrotte.....	Carota.....	Marchew.....	Carotten.....	Zanahoria.....	Gulerod-Karroter
Cauliflower.....	Chou-fleur.....	Cavolo fiore.....	Kala fiory.....	Blumenkohl.....	Coliflor.....	Blomkaal
Celery.....	Celeri.....	Sedano.....	Selery.....	Sellerie.....	Apio.....	Selleri
Corn.....	Mais.....	Mais.....	Kukurydza.....	Mais.....	Maiz.....	Mais
Cucumber.....	Concombre.....	Cetriolo.....	Gogrek.....	Gurken.....	Cohombro.....	Agurk
Dandelion.....	Dandelion.....	Dente di leone.....	Papawa.....	Lowenzahn.....	Diente de leon.....	Loeetand
Eggplant.....	Aubergine.....	Petronciano.....	Gruska.....	Eierpfanze.....	Berengena.....	Egplante
Endive.....	Chicoree.....	Endiva.....	Endywia.....	Endivien.....	Endivia.....	Endivie
Kale.....	Chou vert.....	Cavolo verde.....	Solanka.....	Blatterkohl.....	Breton, Berza.....	Groenkaal
Kohlrabi.....	Chou-rave.....	Cavolo rapa.....	Kalarepa.....	Knollkohl.....	Col Rabano.....	Kaalrabi
Leek.....	Poireau.....	Porro.....	Pory.....	Porree.....	Puerro.....	Purre
Lettuce.....	Laitue.....	Lattuga.....	Salapa.....	Salad.....	Lechuga.....	Salat
Melon.....	Musk Melon.....	Popone.....	Melon.....	Melone.....	Melon.....	Melon
Melon.....	Water Melon d'eau.....	Melone d'aqua.....	Melon, Wodny.....	Wasser-Melone.....	Sandia.....	Vandmelon
Mushroom.....	Champignon.....	Fungo Pratajolo.....	Grzyb.....	Schwamm.....	Seta.....	Champignon
Okra.....	Gombaud.....	Ocra.....	Cebula.....	Ocher.....	Gombo.....	Hibiskus
Onion.....	Ognon.....	Cipollo.....	Cebula.....	Zwiebel.....	Cebolla.....	Roedloeg
Parsley.....	Persil.....	Prezzemolo.....	Pietruszka.....	Petersille.....	Perejil.....	Persille
Parsnip.....	Panais.....	Pastinaca.....	Pasternak.....	Pastinake.....	Chirivia.....	Pastinak
Peas.....	Pois.....	Pisello.....	Groch.....	Erbsen.....	Guisante.....	Erter
Pepper.....	Piment.....	Peperone.....	Pieprz.....	Pfeffer.....	Pimiento.....	Spanks Peper
Pumpkin.....	Potiron.....	Zucca.....	Bania.....	Melonen-Kurbiss.....	Calabaza Tonanera.....	Graeskar
Radish.....	Radis.....	Ravanello.....	Rzodkiew.....	Radies.....	Rabanito.....	Reddik-Radis
Salsify.....	Salsifis.....	Sassefrica.....	Jarzy Ostryga.....	Hafer wurzel.....	Salsifi.....	Havverod
Spinach.....	Epinard.....	Spinace.....	Szpinak.....	Spinat.....	Espinace.....	Spinat
Squash.....	Courge.....	Zucca.....	Miekurz.....	Kurbiss.....	Calabaza.....	Squash-graeskar
Swiss Chard.....	Portee.....	Bieta.....	Beisskohl.....	Bleda.....	Blad bede
Tomato.....	Tomate.....	Pomo d'oro.....	Pomidor.....	Liebesapfel.....	Tomate.....	Tomat
Turnip.....	Navet.....	Navone.....	Rzepa brukiew.....	Weisse-Rube.....	Nabo.....	Turnips

Making the Most of the Home Garden



THERE is no greater pleasure, once you start a garden, than to grow your own vegetables and to gather them crisp and fresh for your own table every day, for the greater part of the year, and have them during the winter as well. You will not only find it a pleasure, but a profitable one at that.

Moreover, these vegetables will be far superior to any that can be purchased in the market, because they will be fresh. That is an important item. Sweet corn loses a large percentage of its sugar in half a day. Peas deteriorate rapidly after

they are picked, and so do other vegetables. Moreover it is often impossible to buy the best varieties in the market, because they are tender and hard to handle. The coarser kinds are easier to ship, and so the market-gardeners grow those kinds.

Yet, if the amateur is to make the most of his vegetable garden, he must prepare the ground well and make a little study of such matters as intercropping and succession cropping, which simply means keeping all the ground occupied all the time. He must use plenty of fertilizer and buy his seeds of a reliable seedsman rather than at the corner store.

PLAN YOUR GARDEN

Take a piece of paper and plan what you want to grow. Draw a map of your plot, note the amount of space available for each vegetable, plan your garden, first in your mind and then on paper. The architect makes his plans first in his mind and then draws them on paper, and works out his building and all details before ever breaking ground for the foundation. Plant your seeds after you have figured out what you want, and how much space you have, and your seed-bed is properly prepared.

The next thing to do is to find out the cultural methods and habits of plants you expect to grow. This is necessary to properly produce them, since different plants require different treatments. Some require planting in the early spring, while others, the tenderer sorts, want to be planted in warmer weather after all danger of killing frosts is over.

PREPARING THE SOIL

The most essential part of gardening is preparing the soil. The first thing to supply is sufficient plant-food to insure vigorous growth. This can be done by the liberal application of stable or commercial fertilizers, spread upon the ground late in the fall or early in the spring and turned under, either plowed or spaded, and be thoroughly worked by harrowing or raking. The object is to break up the clods, conserve the moisture, destroy the weeds, and thus prepare a home for the plants.

After the ground is properly prepared, and the prospective gardener is familiar with the habits, growth and planting, it is then time to purchase the seeds. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this important point because, in many cases, upon the seed hinges success or failure.

Vegetable Seeds

In making up this catalog we have endeavored to limit the varieties to those that have proven themselves in this locality. In doing this we have omitted many novelties and unproven varieties. We know that experiments are costly and will assist any of our friends in making the proper selections for their territory.



Conover's Colossal Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

One of the most delicious of all vegetables, and the earliest to be taken from the garden. Every garden, large or small, should have a bed of asparagus. A bed properly planted and cared for should last 8 or 10 years and 50 roots should supply the average family.

Plant seeds, preferably in a sandy loam, well mixed with stable manure. Rows should be from 3 to 6 feet apart and slightly below the surrounding ground. Cover seeds 1 to 2 inches. Sow thinly. One packet of seeds will sow about 20 feet of row and yield over 100 plants. If roots are planted, make trenches 18 inches deep and 3 to 6 feet apart and work in plenty of well-rotted manure or leaf mould or both. Set plants 12 to 16 inches apart in the trench and crowns 12 inches below the surface. Each fall top dress with a heavy coat of manure and work it into the soil in the spring. Keep the earth soft and loose over the crowns of the plants. The young shoots may be cut freely up to the green pea season and then left to grow. In the fall cut all the stalks close to the ground before applying the manure. Our asparagus roots are all strong, vigorous stock which will give quick results.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This excellent variety produces large, succulent and tender shoots of fine quality and excellent appearance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

PALMETTO—This popular sort is one of the earliest and is an extremely uniform strain, producing finely flavored large stalks, nearly an inch in diameter but tender and delicious. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Ready in January. Two-year-old roots, 25c per doz., \$1.50 per 100; special price for 1,000. Postage 8c per doz., 20c per 100.

BROCCOLI

Sow seed in May; transplant in June. Growth and habit like cauliflower, but far more hardy. Of special value in the North. One ounce produces 2,500 plants.

WHITE CAPE—Large white heads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., \$6.00.

Dont' wait until your garden is covered with weeds before hoeing. If soil is kept in the proper state of cultivation there will be no weeds to consider.

ARTICHOKES

The best way to get a good artichoke is to secure plants from old stalks of some good strain, as seeds cannot be depended upon to produce any certain variety. One-half dozen is enough for a family garden.

Transplant five feet apart in rows seven feet apart. When the young plants are attacked by aphids spray with "Black Leaf 40." About the time the buds are well advanced the under leaves become a harbor for flies and aphids and ants. When this occurs break off all the under leaves, clear the ground of all rubbish and spray with "Black Leaf 40" and use ant poison. See Insecticide page. You will then have a long season of large, clean buds.

IMPROVED LARGE GREEN GLOBE—Produces large, globular heads, thick, succulent scales, the bottom of which is the edible part. Boiled till tender, it makes a delicious dish. Pkt., 10c.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS—Artichoke roots when one year old will produce an abundance of large delicious artichokes soon after transplanting. They are ready in January and can be planted as late as May. Save a year by planting vigorous roots a year or more old. \$1.00 per doz; 10c each. Postage 2c each.



Green Globe Artichoke

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants.

Plant and cultivate same as Cabbage.

DWARF IMPROVED—The stem of this variety grows from 20 to 28 inches, closely set with medium-sized grayish green, very firm and well-rounded sprouts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

BEANS--Dwarf or Bush

One pound will sow 100 feet of drill; 40 pounds are required for an acre.

No crop responds more readily than Beans to good soil and cultivation. A light, rich, well drained loam which was manured for the previous crop is the most desirable. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine.

Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest returns will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart. Cover the seeds one and one-half to two inches deep and thin the young plants three to six inches apart in the row. If planted in hills, make the hills about two feet apart each way. For succession, plant at intervals of one to two weeks till midsummer. The plants up to the time blossoming should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into blossom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. Cultivation should always be very shallow and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

We give careful attention to selecting and improving the different varieties and keeping them pure and we invite the most critical comparison of our stocks with those of any other grower.

The varieties of garden beans we offer have been separated for convenience into five groups: Wax Podded Dwarf or Bush sorts, Green Podded Dwarf or Bush sorts, Dwarf Limas, Pole or Running sorts and Pole Limas. Nearly all of these sorts, except the Limas, are suitable when young for use as snaps, which in some localities are called "snapshots." The low growing sorts are called Bunch beans in some sections. In northern latitudes the term "butter-beans" is often applied to low growing wax podded sorts. In the west, however, by "butter-beans" is usually meant limas.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

GREEN-PODDED DWARF BEANS

CANADIAN WONDER—Handsome flat pods of great length and very tender. For string Beans it has become a great favorite, while for fresh shelled Beans, cooked like Limas, hardly any variety can approach it in rich flavor and appearance. **Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

EARLY MOHAWK—Very early; stands more cold than most of the bush varieties, and on this account is considered the best for first planting; pods pale green, long and flat; seeds large, kidney-shaped, brown and purple marbled. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

REFUGEE, OR THOUSAND-TO-ONE—Very tender and productive; best variety for pickling. **Pkt., 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

EARLIEST RED VALENTINE—One of the earliest and most prolific round green podded Beans. It will remain in a perfect condition for nearly two weeks after picking. **Pkt., 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN-POD—The earliest and most hardy, absolutely stringless. The pods are a rich green, very round and straight, 5 inches long, solid, meaty and broad; readily marketed. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

ENGLISH OR BROAD WINDSOR—The celebrated Broad Bean of England, growing on a strong stalk about 2 feet high. Beans eaten shelled. **Lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$12.00.**

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—An early standard variety, much prized for its productiveness and excellent quality; the pods are often 8 inches long, tender and brittle; vines vigorous and branching. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

ROUND YELLOW SIX WEEKS—While this does not differ greatly from the Early Yellow Six Weeks in the appearance of the plants, the pods are shorter, much thicker, fleshier and mature earlier; the plants are usually shorter and more compact. The pods are about four and one-half inches long, attractive light green and are desirable for early snaps for the home garden and market. Seed medium sized, round, light yellow with darker marking about eye. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

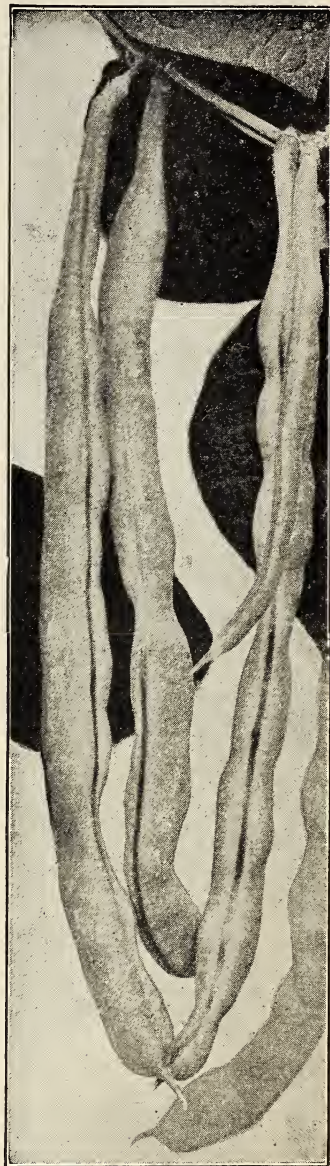
WAX OR YELLOW-PODDED DWARF BEANS

DAVIS WHITE WAX—Of compact, upright growth, producing a large yield of handsome, long pods of a clear waxy white color, and when of suitable size to use for snaps, quite stringless. The dry Beans are clear white, and are unsurpassed for baking. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

IMPROVED PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—In every respect first-class; pods nearly round, of a beautiful bright yellow color, hanging in clusters well up from the ground; very early and continues long in bearing which, with its immense productiveness and handsome appearance makes it everywhere popular. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—The standard flat, wax-podded variety. The plants are of vigorous, bushy growth, not susceptible to rust, moderately early and very prolific. The pods are exceedingly handsome, large, uniformly broad, thick and almost all solid flesh, of good quality, tender and brittle, without string or coarse fibre at all stages until maturity, while the color is a rich golden yellow. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

VENTURA WONDER WAX—This bean is of California origin, and a very valuable addition to the wax varieties. It is a stocky variety of bush, bearing large numbers of long flat, yellow podded beans, containing white seed, that have a fine flavor. Either used as a snapped bean or dried for winter use. We recommend this bean either for market or general gardening. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.**



Long Yellow Six Weeks

BEANS--Pole or Running

These beans require a pole or trellis to climb on, if planted in the garden, although when raised as a seed crop in the open field they need no support whatever. Pole beans are usually very prolific, and bear longer pods and a great many more of them than the bush varieties. For home garden use set the poles well in, first scrape the soil away to a depth of two inches and irrigate well. Then plant 5 to 9 beans in each hill, covering to a depth of one inch. Save only the best three or four plants. Pole beans will continue bearing long after the earlier bush varieties have ceased. Hills should be three to four feet apart each way.

GREEN-PODDED POLE BEANS

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD—Vine vigorous, very productive, bearing its pods in clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp. Ten days earlier than any other green podded pole bean. Good market sort. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

YARD LONG—A great curiosity, and of excellent quality. Pods usually 18 to 24 inches, but frequently 30 inches and sometimes 36 inches in length. An excellent table vegetable, being tender and of a rich asparagus flavor. Plant this fine bean for home use and exhibition purposes. The dry beans are kidney-shaped, of dark brown color. The vines keep on bearing for a long time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$2.50.

BLUE LAKE CREASEBACK—A popular, early, green-podded variety, meaty, stringless and of good quality. The pods ripen at the same time and the yield is very heavy. The beans are white and are very good to shell for winter use. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

LAZY WIFE—A midseason sort. The pods are about four inches, green, flat, fairly meaty and stringless. The beans have a rich buttery flavor when cooked while young and make excellent winter shell beans. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE POLE—Medium late, productive, pods 8 inches containing 7 to 8 pure white seeds. Very largely planted and used for green or dried white shell beans which are of splendid quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.



Dutch Caseknife

TALL HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY—This old standard shell bean produces compact plants with large leaves and is very productive. The young green pods are tender and of good flavor, slightly curved, and attain at maturity a length of 5 inches, being colored greenish yellow, speckled with carmine. This variety is used very largely for shelled beans for soup and baking purposes, but is also very popular as a green-podded snap bean, as the pods are almost stringless. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

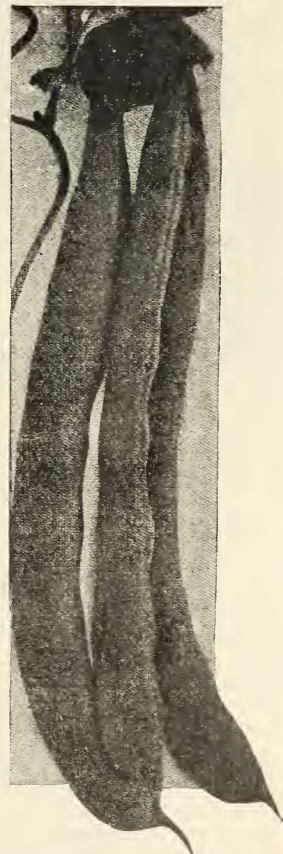
SCARLET RUNNER—An old favorite, used both as string and shelled beans. It is an excellent snap variety producing an abundance of large green pods. In addition to its culinary value, Scarlet Runner is useful for ornamental purposes. The strong, rapid growing vines bear brilliant scarlet flowers from early summer until late fall, and may be used to good advantage for training over porches and trellises. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c.

WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER

A very popular and satisfactory type of the Kentucky Wonder Beans. It was introduced a few years ago and since then it has been growing in popularity by leaps and bounds until now it is a most desired variety.

Improved White Kentucky Wonder Bean is a pole bean of a tenderness that places it in the front rank of the bean family. Its productiveness is so exceptional that any one planting a bean garden should not be without it, and as for the market gardener, it will be impossible for him to find a bean that will yield greater returns per acre. It is earlier by two weeks than the other types of Kentucky Wonders and the Market Gardener, who is wide awake, realizes that the big returns are made by harvesting a heavy crop early.

Its tenderness, crispness and color make it very desirable. The pods average from eight to ten inches in length and are of a deep green shade. The seeds when dry are of a snowy whiteness. Prices: 10c per pkt.; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.



Yellow Pod Pole Beans

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—Equal in quality to Old Homestead, but the pods are broad and a golden waxy color that makes them very attractive. This variety is likewise an abundant yielder and we consider it the best of the yellow-podded pole beans. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

LIMA BEANS

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—This variety is decidedly our preference among the bush lima beans. It is nearly as early as any. The pods are about four inches long, of medium size, well filled, the beans very thick, tender and of fine quality. The plants are very robust, never coming into contact with the ground. It yields continuously all summer, in this respect superior to any other sort. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—POLE—This is the largest of the limas and is one of the best for the main crop. It is a very strong grower and very large podded, the pods being very uniform. The beans are medium to large, flat, greenish-white in color. It is a heavy yielder and a variety

that climbs and produces until the end of the season. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—A true bush form of the Large White Lima Bean. Fairly early pods of good size and well filled. Strong plants with thick stems, furnishing a good support. The quality is excellent and also the yield. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—This is a small white Lima Bean which grows in bush form and produces a large crop. The plants are very hardy, make rapid growth and are not so apt to throw runners as some of the other varieties of Bush Lima. It begins to set pods at an early season. Most exquisite table quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Knox's Improved Cabbage

No special care or soil is required to grow cabbage as it will grow in any soil with proper cultivation, but good seed is extremely important with this crop. Like cauliflower and lettuce it is not a good summer crop as it will not head up in extremely hot weather. For fall and winter crop sow the seed in May and June, for spring and early summer sow in September and October. Transplant when the plants are about six weeks old 18 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart. To keep heads from splitting when ripe loosen the plants a little at the roots.



DANISH BALLHEAD—For late crop is a tall-stemmed, spherical, hard-heading variety it cannot be excelled. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.00.

SAVOY GREEN GLOBE—The favorite for market gardeners. Leaves are wrinkled and dark green. Heads very hardy and improved by frost. Excellent quality and sure header. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—As a variety for winter market it has no superior. Heads are large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; they open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety, and one of the best to keep. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Deservedly one of the most popular early varieties. Small heads are very solid, conical and with few waste leaves. Our stock is of the best and runs true and uniform. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.50.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—The largest and surest heading of the red cabbages. Medium length stem; head medium large, round, solid, and of a handsome dark red color that is carried into the heart. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—The earliest large round or flat-head sort. The ripening is early and uniform, maturing at one time and almost with Early Jersey Wakefield. Considering its early season, the heads are remarkably large, averaging ten pounds in weight. It has few outer leaves, which permits close planting, and it grows close to the ground on a short stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.50.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT—Sure to head, regular, conical shape, very hard and hardy, a good keeper winter and summer, one of the best for general use. Best imported seed only Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—The seed we have of this variety is very select. Practically all of the truck gardeners use this strain, as every plant will form a large even size solid head and matures early and evenly. The seed we offer of this variety is grown for us and is acclimated. Seed that is not acclimated usually runs more to tops. If you are going to plant cabbage and you are not positive which variety will do best, you will make no mistake by planting our Early Flat Dutch. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

ALL SEASONS—One of the best sorts for market gardeners, as it forms large, solid heads. When planted later, it makes a firstclass fall and winter sort. One of the main qualities is its almost absolute certainty to head. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

SURE HEAD—A well known variety producing very large round heads, slightly flattened and is remarkable for its certainty to head. A vigorous grower and one of the best cabbages for late or main crops. Heads are remarkably uniform, very hard and exceedingly fine in texture, weighing about 10 to 15 lbs. each. Of very fine flavor, a fine keeper and good shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

EARLY YORK—This well known cabbage deserves rightfully the attention of every vegetable gardener. It is always of good size, forming round, pointed heads with few loose outer leaves; but those covering the head are thick and stout, giving good protection to the tender inner leaves. For this reason, the cabbage is admirably adapted for wintering, and very early setting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.



PE-TSAI—A wonderful new salad plant. All who like to try new things in the vegetable kingdom will find Chinese Cabbage a real pleasure. Not hard to grow—but rare, nevertheless, delicious in taste—valued highly by epicures. Chinese Cabbage resembles Celery, and yet is like Cos Lettuce. Firm, crisp heads, easily blanched. A long keeper. Excellent cooked as greens or as a salad. Full directions on every packet of seeds so that you will have no trouble growing it. Not hardy to frost, but does best in cool weather. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25; prepaid.

WONG BOK—This is the original Chinese-grown strain, producing a heavier and more solid head than the Pe-Tsai variety. Has a deliciously mild cabbage flavor, and the pale green, closely wrapped leaves blanch to almost pure white. Our select strain produces heads of remarkably solidity. Sow about August 1, and cultivate like lettuce or late cabbage. In setting the plants out, push down about 1½ inches in the ground and set 1 foot apart in the row. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00.

No garden is complete without Lima Beans

Knox's Superior Beets

Beets may be planted almost all the year round where the temperature does not linger below 25 degrees. Sow the seed one inch deep in well prepared, moist soil in rows eight or ten inches apart, or on ridges same as lettuce. Drill eight pounds of seed per acre. Thin out to one plant every three inches and transplant the discarded plants in any convenient spot about the garden. The Egyptian is a small, dark red, flat, smooth variety. It is sweetest and best for the table. Irrigate about every two weeks, unless the nature of the soil is such that more frequent irrigation is found to be necessary. Mulch the soil after each irrigation. Beets are ready for use in ten weeks and continue in prime condition for another ten weeks. Two ounces of seed for 100 feet of row.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—This variety is extremely early and is a good one to use for forcing, having a small top of green leaves tinged with brown. The thick, roundish, smooth root has a distinct vermilion colored flesh zoned with lighter shade. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.**

DETROIT DARK RED—This variety is of exceptional fine quality and attractiveness. The root is almost globe-shaped, tapering slightly and smooth. The flesh is a deep vermilion-red, crisp, and sweet. Leaves are green with dark red veins and stems. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50**

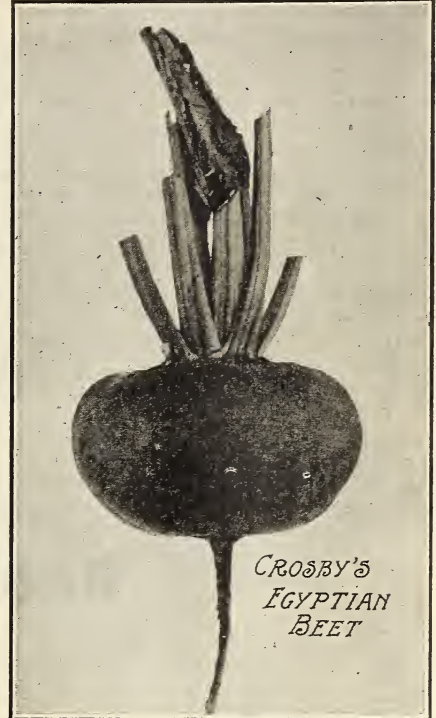
ECLIPSE—This variety is extremely early, of small size, but grows very rapidly. Its very fine quality round shape, smoothness, and deep red color make it a favorite. It has a scant top, with brown-red foliage. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.**

EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP—This is our choice for the early sort and is best for forcing. The root is decidedly flattened turnip-shaped, and the flesh is very dark blood-red. The top is small with brown-red leaves mixed with green. For rapid maturing of roots, this variety is unsurpassed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.**

EDMAND'S—For late planting the best dark blood beet. It is a thoroughly fixed, uniform type; flesh deep red in color, exceedingly sweet and tender. Has a small top and single tap root which fact recommends itself to the market gardener's attention. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.**

CRIMSON GLOBE—This fine variety is of medium size and perfect globe shape, and is produced very uniformly, with smooth skin, small tops, and a rich dark blood-red color, slightly zoned. It is very tender and sweet. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.**

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—(Out of ground). This is the best of all long late varieties, producing a root from 12 to 14 inches long, growing one-third out of the ground. The flesh is deep red, and the leaves are green, veined with red. This beet keeps well through the winter. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.**



MANGEL- WURZELS

LONG RED—Our stock of this variety has been grown in Germany and is the result of continued careful selection. It is the heaviest-yielding Mangel there is, producing under proper conditions from 40 to 80 tons per acre, many specimen roots weighing from 40 to 50 pounds, and being of fine texture and good quality. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.**

SUGAR BEETS

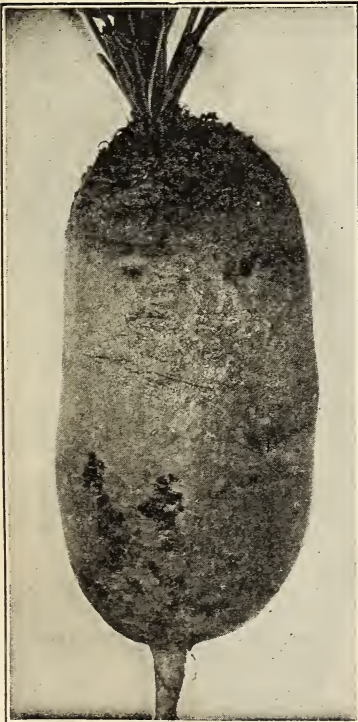
DANISH SLUDSTRUP—This new variety of Mangels we can recommend very highly. Our seed comes from the original grower. It is a long-growing variety, reddish yellow, growing well above ground, and easily pulled. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.**

FRENCH WHITE SUGAR—The sort most generally grown, as it combines, with heavy yield, a good percentage of sugar. It has produced 30 tons of Beets to the acre, and contains from 10 to 13 per cent of sugar. The largest yields known have been obtained from this variety. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.**

GIANT HALF-SUGAR—A splendid Beet for stock-feeding purposes, as it is more nutritious than the ordinary Mangel-Wurzel, containing 25 per cent of sugar. Grows half out of the ground and is an enormous yielder. The outer skin is white, with a slight pink tint at the top; flesh clear white. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.**

GOLDEN TANKARD STOCK BEET

SELECTED GOLDEN TANKARD—Most nutritious variety in cultivation; roots large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom, terminating with a small tap-root; flesh deep golden yellow, solid, crisp, sweet and rich; excels all others in milk-producing qualities and very productive. It has no superior as a keeper. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.**



Golden Tankard

Beets will grow in any soil and keep indefinitely in the ground when matured.

Knox's Carrots

This delicious and nutritious vegetable is not appreciated as it should be. Properly cooked, it is a great delicacy. Its feeding qualities for stock are excellent. A sandy soil is best, but any good rich soil will produce good crops. Sow in early spring in rows fifteen to eighteen inches apart and thin to three to four inches according to size of variety. Cover the seed only half an inch and give careful cultivation throughout the season. They may be eaten either when a half inch or so in diameter or when fully grown.

(Feonia—See Page 2)

DANVERS HALF LONG—Without question one of the finest carrots, rich orange color, smooth, stump rooted, flesh of fine texture and with little core, more extensively planted than any other by market gardeners, and also one of the best sorts for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

LONG ORANGE IMPROVED—The standard late variety, very productive and of good quality. Roots pointed and often 12 inches long, fairly smooth and of a deep orange color. Often used for stock feeding. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—For stock. Root pure white, green above ground. It will grow to a very large size, and is easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse. Is raised extensively for stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

CHANTENAY—A medium early productive variety of very fine quality. Root five inches long, two and one-half inches in diameter, deep orange, fine grained, flavor excellent. One could hardly say too much in praise of this very popular variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

EARLIEST FRENCH FORCING—Used extensively for forcing. Small, globe-shaped root of orange-red color, excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

OXHART or GUERANDE—Roots are very thick, five inches long and nearly as broad, and very blunt at the lower end. It grows rapidly and the roots often weigh a pound or over. Excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

ST. VALERY—This kind can be considered as a link between garden and field carrots. It grows a large, long, red root, which is remarkably tender, crisp and well flavored, and placing it on the list of field-carrots is due to the big returns it gives. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY SCARLET HORN—A small early variety suitable either for forcing or early garden use. Roots three inches by two, attractive orange color and very fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

Chantenay



Knox's Celery

Celery seed should be sown indoors from February 20th to April 20th, or outdoors in April. Cover lightly, keep the beds moist, almost to wetness, and the temperature should not exceed sixty degrees. Outdoors it is sometimes necessary to furnish partial shade with lattice work that admits about half the sunlight. Keep the small plants well watered and free from weeds. Transplant when four inches high, be available for irrigation. Transplant the last of June or first of July, although it is sometimes possible to mature a crop set out as late as the middle of August. In setting dig trenches 5 inches deep, 2 feet apart. Plant 1 foot apart along both sides of trench. Water often and keep the weeds down by each side of the rows and held in place by stakes or wire hoops at the top. The latter method is necessary when blanching in hot weather for the early market. Be careful not to disturb the plants while wet, as this increases the tendency to rust.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Our stock of this famous variety, now considered a standard celery for early use, is unsurpassed. The plants produced by our seed are compact and stocky, with yellowish green foliage turning to golden yellow, with a slight earthing up. Stalks are very thick, broad, solid, and crisp, of the finest nutty flavor and natural ivory-white color. This is a big-hearted strain with no hollow stalks, extremely even, and free from green top. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.50.

GIANT—PASCAL—Vigorous, compact, productive variety; one of the best sorts for fall and winter use. Leaves upright, short, dark green. Stalks short, broad, very thick, crisp, and tender, blanching readily to a yellowish white color; a very good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.00.

WHITE PLUME PERFECTED—An early distinct variety, with a silver-white color in its inner leaves, stalks and heart. Crisp and of excellent quality. It requires little to blanch it, making attractive white stalks and leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.00.

CELERIAC

Sow the seed same as for celery. Transplant into rows two feet apart and thin to nine inches in the row. Cultivate thoroughly. It is not necessary to earth up.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—This is the most popular variety with American growers. Roots nearly globular, comparatively smooth with few roots at the bottom, flavor excellent. This variety excels all others in appearance, size and quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

NON PLUS ULTRA—A large rooted variety, combining tenderness with size. The flesh is clear and white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Golden Self-Blanching

Golden Self-Blanching Celery is the best to grow as it is self-blanching.

Knox's Famous Cauliflower

Cauliflower is grown the same as cabbage, but requires more fertile soil, and like cabbage and lettuce is not a good summer crop. There are two good seasons for sowing cauliflower seed; for fall and winter sow the seed in June and July, for spring sow in September and October. Transplant the plants when they are about six weeks old, and always keep them in a thriving condition. If large or old plants are used and if they are not kept growing constantly, some will head prematurely and others will go to seed.

DRY WEATHER or DANISH GIANT—This variety is of vigorous and dwarf growth, and produces stone-hard and snow-white heads, unsurpassed in quality. The foliage is very heavy, fully protecting the heads, which are less liable to blight in hot weather than those of the earlier sorts. As indicated by the name, for dry, hot climates it is to be preferred to all other sorts, being a sure header there when other sorts fail. If thoroughly cultivated and well enriched, it is the cauliflower that gives the highest yield. **Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50**

EARLY SNOWBALL—This variety has attained a degree of excellence that has made it a highly prized strain the world over, proving beyond peradventure that real good pedigreed cauliflower seed is the paramount essential that makes the resultant crop profitable. An extra early variety. Uniform heads of quite large size, handsome form and exquisite quality which are good sellers in any market. **Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.**

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT—This large, vigorous growing variety has a long stem, and large dark green leaves. It produces very large, firm heads, which are very white and of the best quality. The heads are well protected by the inner leaves and remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started early in the season to insure their full development. **Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.50.**

EARLY PERFECTION CAULIFLOWER—Is a very early variety of the Dwarf Erfurt type. It is not quite as early as the Snowball. The leaves are exceptionally long, stand straight up, making the inner leaves curl over and protect the head. It is perfectly true to type and its contemporariness in maturing makes it possible to clear off the ground at one cutting. **Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.00.**



Dry Weather or Danish Giant

SWISS CHARD

Swiss Chard is one of the easiest vegetables to grow. Planted in the spring time it will grow one whole year before running to seed, and produce an abundance of green leaves the whole year. The broad, white stalks can be cooked like asparagus and the green leaves used the same as spinach. In picking always pick the largest outside leaves and the plant will continue to produce leaves from the center. It is also one of the best greens from plant for poultry as it will produce more greens with less care and through a longer season than anything else.

WHITE—Grown for the leaves only, and cooked like spinach. The midrib is prepared like asparagus. It is hardy and productive, with broad green leaves and large white midribs or chards of excellent quality; sown at different seasons of the year, giving successive greens. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

LUCULLUS—A peculiarly delicious variety having green leaves which are remarkably crimped and curled, like savoy-leaved cabbage. The chards are white and broad but not so broad as the common variety, although equally fine in flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

CHICORY

LARGE ROOTED—The roots are cut in thick slices, then roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. In spring the leaves make a nice salad. Reaches maturity in 65-75 days. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

WITLOOF CHICORY—This is known also as French Endive and is esteemed as the finest of all green salads. Spring-sown seed produce by fall large parsnip-like roots. One packet will sow about 25 feet of row, producing about 100 roots. One ounce is enough for 100 feet of row.

Seed—Of true Witloof. 10c per pkt., 40c per oz.



Swiss Chard

Knox's Sweet Corn

One of the garden's sweetest vegetables. Plant from February 15th to August 1st, in rows 3 feet apart, drop 6 or 7 kernels in hills every 18 inches in the row and thin out to two of the healthiest plants in each hill when about 5 inches high. Break off all side shoots except the two top ones as they will produce the largest and best ears. Corn is at its very best when picked and eaten within an hour, but it is extremely important that it be picked just at the right time especially when not too old. Frequent plantings of several varieties in succession will keep a good supply available all summer.

MARKET GARDENERS' SWEET CORN—Our market gardeners sweet corn is far superior to any other variety we know of. It is very early and bears two large size ears to each stalk. We do not hesitate to recommend this variety and if you do not know what variety of corn to plant, try Our Market Gardeners. **Pkt. 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

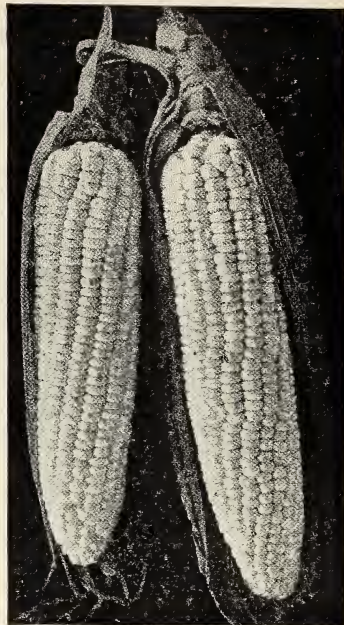
GOLDEN BANTAM—There is something about yellow sweet corn on the ear for table use that appeals to old and young alike. To those who prefer a yellow variety we especially recommend Golden Bantam. Its flavor is extremely sweet and delicious, its kernels tender and juicy. Its hardiness permits planting earlier and in colder and damper soil than other varieties. Plant it at regular intervals to obtain a continuous supply during the season. In our latitude it can be planted as late as the middle of July. The stalks grow from 4 to 5 feet in height and generally produce two ears, which are 5 to 7 inches long and of a bright golden yellow color when ready for the table. It is one of the sweetest, most luscious and toothsome of the sweet corns. Matures in about 70 days. **Pkg., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

EARLY MAMMOTH or ALAMEDA—A vigorous, large, early variety grown extensively in Alameda County for the San Francisco market. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

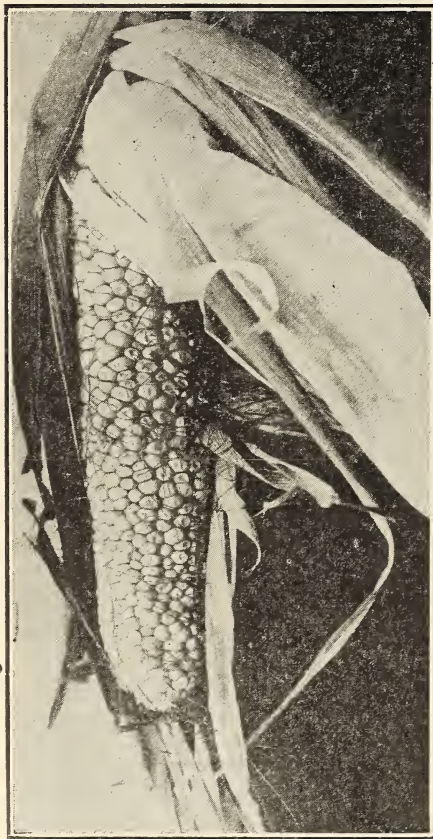
EARLY MINNESOTA—Very early; ears of fair size and uniform; plant rather dwarf; one of the best. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Now recognized everywhere as a standard variety, both for home use and market, and is the general favorite. The ears are of large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remain longer in the green state than any other. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—One of the finest of all corns for the private table. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, cob small and irregularly crowded from end to end with pearly white kernels of great depth; quality surpassingly sweet and tender. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**



Stowell's Evergreen



Country Gentleman

EXTRA-EARLY CORY—Of great value for its extreme earliness; is 10 days earlier than any other sort; ears of good size and first-rate quality. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

Ask for prices on larger quantities

EARLY ADAMS—An extra early variety of the semi-sweet type. Does very well in the interior valleys of California, as it is not bothered much by bugs. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

EARLY EVERGREEN—This corn is positively one of the earliest of the very large eared sweet corns. Ears measure 10 to 12 in. It matures in about 65 days. In color the ears are pure white, exceptionally sweet, very luscious, tender and palatable. No matter what other varieties you try—be sure and plant this variety. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

OREGON EVERGREEN—The husk is very thick and folds so tightly over the grains that the worm does very little damage, compared with other varieties. It is desired by the peddler and groceryman because of its thick husk, and it can be held over two days before it appears old or wilted. It is very productive, often bearing five marketable ears. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

BLACK MEXICAN—A rather short black variety, sweet and delicious. Splendid for home-garden, but not a market sort on account of color. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

GOLDEN CREAM—Early and one of the best for the home-garden; it will become one of the most popular Sweet Corns ever used. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

HOWLING MOB—In this corn we have the combination of earliness together with the large ears and fine flavor of the later varieties. The plant grows from four to five feet tall with heavy foliage and usually bears two fine ears to a stalk. The ears average eight inches in length and carry twelve to fourteen rows of large white kernels. Its flavor is sweet and rich and the husk is very heavy and long. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

SWEET FODDER CORN

For feeding and cutting in summer, this provides a most satisfactory fodder. Every part of the plant above ground is digestible; so for an economical fodder and increaser of milk-flow there is none better. Sow broadcast, 2 bushels per acre. **Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.**

Sweet Corn when picked fresh from your garden is delicious.

Knox's Cucumbers

Plant from February 15th to August 15th in hills 4 feet apart each way, dropping from 8 to 10 seeds per hill, and cover an inch deep. When they are about 5 inches high and danger of insects is past, thin out, leaving only four of the largest and healthiest plants to each hill. Cucumbers are extremely easy to grow and a few hills will produce an abundance for an average family. They are of very rapid growth maturing from 6 to 8 weeks from date of planting. Keep the crop picked, when large enough for use, whether required or not, otherwise, if left to ripen, they will stop bearing.

DAVIS PERFECT

A very fine cucumber for market as well as the home garden, fine length, slimmness, beautiful dark green color, transparent-like flesh with deliciously cool refreshing flavor, and crisp. Fruits 8 to 10 inches long, tapering at both ends, solid flesh, few seeds. It is one of the most popular among extra long white spine cucumbers. Ready for market in 65 days. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50, prepaid.

KLONDYKE—The finest strain of the white spine variety, and an excellent shipper. Very dark green, smooth. A very desirable size, being 7 to 8 inches long. Does not turn white or yellow with age. Very crisp and palatable. Excellent for pickling when young and the best sort for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—This variety can be grown on a trellis, producing fruits of dark green color and good quality. Grows decidedly better on a pole or trellis than if grown on the ground. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00.

LONG GREEN IMPROVED—The very vigorous and productive vines bear uniformly slender, beautiful dark green fruits, 12 to 15 inches long. The bulk of the crop matures late. A fine sort for slicing and largely used for pickles; fine for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN—This is a distinct, very small, oval, prickly fruited sort used exclusively for pickling. The fruit is 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter and borne in abundance. The seed of this variety is slow to germinate. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY SHORT GREEN—This variety is known also as Early Frame. It is an early, bright green cucumber of medium size, very extensively used for slicing and pickling. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are straight, a little smaller at the ends, bright green in color, shading lighter at the blossom end. The flesh is crisp and tender. The variety is extensively used for the home garden. Our stock is very superior. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

LEMON CUCUMBER—Similar in shape to a lemon. The flesh is tender, crisp and possesses a sweetness and flavor surpassing all other cucumbers. They are unexcelled for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

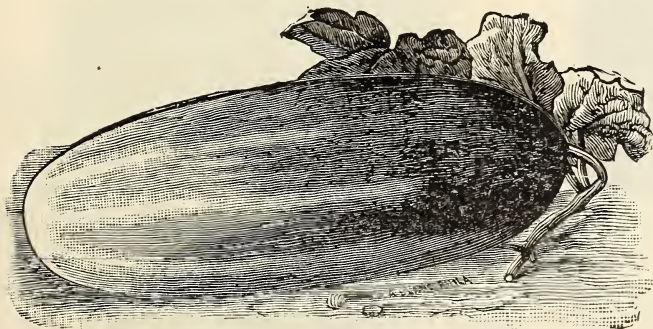
BOSTON PICKLING—For pickling this variety is superior to all others. Its fruit is short, pointed at each end, bright green, uniform in size, very productive and of superior quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE—The market gardener's favorite for field culture. It is one of the best sorts for the table, on account of its color, which seldom changes to a yellow when kept after being pickled. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

EGG PLANT

EARLY LONG PURPLE—An early variety with club-shaped dark purple fruits 6 to 8 inches long. Very productive and of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$5.00.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS—A very excellent standard variety growing strong bushes, which are larger than the Black Beauty and better in that respect for keeping the "eggs" off the ground. The large dark purplish black fruits are heavy at blossom end and narrow toward the stem end, and are smooth and of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.



Klondyke



Davis Perfect

BLACK BEAUTY—Is preferred by growers for the early market because it matures marketable size fruit earlier than any other variety, and because the fruit is dark colored, when quite young and uniformly over the entire surface. It is entirely free from spines. It is popular because it is a moneymaker. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

ENDIVE

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN—Rosette often 16 inches in diameter with broad, twisted, or waved green leaves and thick white midribs. Makes a fine "head" and blanches easily. The most exclusively grown variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

GREEN CURLED—A hardy variety forming a rosette 16 to 18 inches across, with very curly leaves and rosy colored midribs. Fine for an autumn crop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

DANDELION

Furnishes our earliest and most healthful crop of spring greens. Sow the seed as early as the weather will allow, in good, well-enriched soil, and in rows a foot apart; cover them only ¼ of an inch deep, and firm the soil down above them. The plants should be thinned to stand 2 to 3 inches apart in the rows, that the roots may grow large and solid, thus saving much time in trimming them. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; a pound will sow an acre.

Improved American Thick-leaved. The best variety. Pkt., 10c.

Pick Cucumbers often, otherwise your vine will stop bearing

KOHL RABI

EXTRA EARLY VIENNA—A curious vegetable in appearance half-way between a Turnip and a Cabbage with a turnip-like swelling of the stems above the ground, which, while young and tender has a delicious Cauliflower flavor and very appetizing and pleasant. Very easily grown, requiring only such care as will make a Turnip or Cabbage do well. It is cooked much the same as Cauliflower and served with pepper, butter and salt. It is certainly most delicious. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.**

GARLIC

Used for flavoring. The bulbs are set out like onion sets about 4 inches apart in the row, and covered 1 inch deep. When tops die down take up the bulbs and dry in a shady place. Bulbs only. **Lb., 15c.**

MUSHROOMS

IMPROVED ENGLISH SPAWN—Is grown by special culture from large perfect heads and then pressed into bricks of about 1½ lbs. **Each, 45c; 10 bricks, \$4.00.**

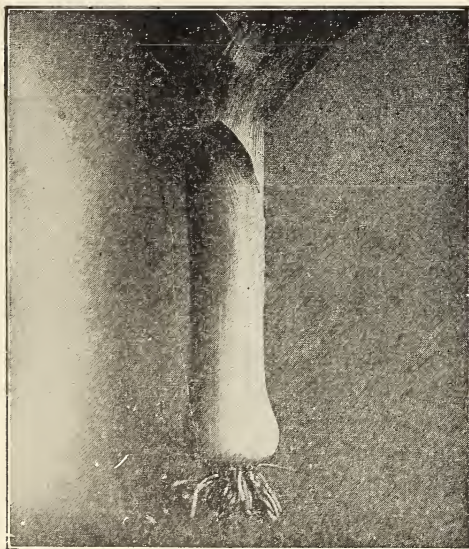
MUSTARD

Sow in spring as early as possible in drills 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch. Water freely. Sow every few weeks for succession. In the South it may be sown in the fall.

CHINESE BROAD LEAVED—Leaves twice the size of ordinary mustard. The flavor is sweet and pungent, and it is very easily prepared for table use. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c;**

WHITE ENGLISH—Leaves rather small, smooth and deeply cut; of a medium dark green color. A very rapid grower and the leaves when young are mild and tender. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.**

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED—Large leaves often measure 14 inches; ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Plants will continue to yield until frosty weather. Leaves boiled like spinach. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.**



Leek

LEEK

AMERICAN FLAG—A very fine, early productive variety; a strong, quick grower of mild flavor. The stems are 2 inches in diameter and easily blanch as high as 10 inches from the root. This is an excellent sort for fall and early winter sowing. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

HERBS

Pkt., 10c each

Anise—For garnishing, cordials and flavoring. **.. Basil, Sweet**—The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for highly seasoned soups, stews and sauces; a leaf or two is sometimes placed in salads.

Borage—Excellent for bees. The leaves are used in salads, or boiled as Spinach; the flowers are aromatic and used in cool drinks.

Caraway—The aromatic seeds are used in confectionery, cakes and medicine.

Catnip—Used for seasoning, and also grown as a bee food.

Coriander—For garnishing; the seeds are aromatic and useful for flavoring.

Dill—The aromatic seeds are used in pickles, preserves, soups and sauces.

Florence Fennel—An excellent salad plant and is also boiled. The flavor is sweet, spicy and distinct.

Fennel, Sweet—The leaves boiled enter into fish sauces; beautiful for garnishing.

Lavender—A popular, aromatic Herb, emitting a delightful perfume.

Marjoram, Sweet—The leaves and shoots are used for seasoning.

Rosemary—The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning.

Sage—The leaves are used in dressing and in sauces.

Savory, Summer—Used for seasoning and flavoring soups and dressing.

Savory, Winter—A hardy perennial; the leaves are used for flavoring.

Thyme, Broad-leaved—The leaves are dried for seasoning.

KALE or BORECOLE

TALL GREEN SCOTCH CURLED—Very similar to the Dwarf Green excepting that leaves are a brighter green, a little coarser, and are borne at the top of a stalk two feet from the ground. It is of good quality and so hardy that a light frost improves rather than injures it. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

JERSEY OR COW KALE—A robust-growing sort, often 6 or 8 feet high; grown largely for stock and chicken-feed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Known in the East as "Sprouts," and sometimes confused with Brussels Sprouts, which it does not in the least resemble. The cultivation is about the same as for cabbages. Four ounces of seed will sow 300 feet of row. Rarely exceeds 18 inches in height, but spreads under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green; very hardy, and will stand out where temperature does not fall below zero. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

OKRA or GUMBO

The pods of this vegetable are very highly esteemed in the South for use in soups and stews and should be more widely used in the North. Plant in good, warm, rich soil after danger from frost is over, in rows thirty inches apart, the plants being one foot apart in row. The pods must be used when young.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH—Plants about three feet tall; pods four to five inches long, of handsome appearance, soft green in color, tender and of good quality, remaining tender until nearly full size. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.**

WHITE VELVET—Plants three feet tall and of handsome appearance; pods four or five inches long, round and of a white velvety appearance; quality is excellent and the pods remain in their prime for a long time. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.**



New York Wonderful or Los Angeles

Knox's Lettuce

The ground for lettuce should be prepared the same as celery, that is, trenches should be dug about 5 inches deep and 2 feet apart. If seed is used it should be drilled 1 inch deep along the edges and both sides of the trench. When the plants are about 1 inch high they should be thinned to 12 inches apart, and the plants that are pulled can be transplanted to other parts of the garden. When irrigating, run the water at the bottom of the trenches, let it stand and sub-irrigate. Do not under any circumstances allow the water to cover the plants, as it will cause Stem Rot.

Lettuce, like Cauliflower and Cabbage, will not head solid during the hot summer months, although the Iceberg variety will grow and form loose heads fit for family use and should be planted from May 1st to July 1st. Los Angeles lettuce, which is the best winter and spring solid heading variety, can be planted from August 15th to April 1st. Excessive heat will sunburn lettuce on the inside of the heads and cause them to rot.

NEW YORK WONDERFUL or LOS ANGELES—This variety has been known by many names, and is claimed by every section where it does well. It is unquestionably the best winter head Lettuce, and grows to an enormous size. It is sometimes called the "Wonderful." Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

ICEBERG—A sure and hard-heading variety, the medium-sized plants, with strong midrib, producing large heads. Outer leaves light green, curly and finely fringed. Hearts a beautiful white, crisp and tender. Use this sort during the hot summer months. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

CALIF. CREAM BUTTER—A crisp tender, richly flavored variety, forming large heads of a beautiful creamy color; medium early, and stands summer heat remarkably well. Pkt., 10c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

HANSON—A desirable, large-heading summer Lettuce. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BIG BOSTON—This fine variety is extremely popular for outdoor culture in the spring and fall, and

for coldframe forcing. The plants are large, very hardy, and vigorous. The broad leaves are comparatively smooth, wavy at the edge, thin and crisp. We recommend it as one of the best home-garden lettuces on account of its easy culture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

PARIS WHITE COS—Cos lettuce is of conical form, with elongated head. Outer coloring is yellowish green. Very crisp and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON—A very large, clustering sort of attractive light yellowish green. The leaves are ruffled and blistered and of surprising tenderness. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—Forms a compact mass of yellowish green, curly leaves; earlier than head lettuce; grown in cold-frames and open ground. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY PRIZE-HEAD—Leaves finely curled and crimped, bright green tinged with brownish red, crisp and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Knox's Muskmelons or Cantaloupes

One ounce will plant 50 hills

(See page 2)

After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rich soil, preferably sandy loam, in hills about 4 to 6 feet apart according to the vigor of the variety and richness of the soil. Plant eight to ten seeds to the hills. Cover firmly with about 1 inch of fine soil. When plants begin to crowd and the danger from the striped beetle is over thin out, leaving only the four strongest plants to the hill. Give shallow cultivation frequently, until runners grow to such an extent as to make this impracticable. The quality of melons is dependent largely upon weather conditions and the vigor of vines; unfavorable weather and unhealthy vines produce a poorly flavored fruit. To induce early fruiting, pinch the ends of laterals.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Nearly two weeks earlier than Hawkeye. Fruits are round, slightly flattened from stem to blossom ends, with well-defined ribs and strong netting. Skin is green slightly tinged with yellow at maturity. Flesh is thick, rich green in color, slightly coarse, but juicy and of fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Pollock 10-25.

Our Los Angeles Lettuce seed is select—forms a large, solid head.

MUSK MELONS—(Continued)

PERSIAN MUSKMELON—This is a large melon, from 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and is heavy for its size. The melons are heavily netted and are globular. Its color is bright orange. The flavor is different from other melons and comes out delightfully when the melons are well ripened. Do not try to eat them until fully ripe. Many persons prefer Persian melons before all other sorts. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.**

HONEY DEW—The rind is a dull white when ripe. Part of the melon shows slight checks in the rind like a tendency to net. This appears when the melon is ready to pick. This melon is 6-7 inches through and about 8 inches long. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

POLLOCK—10-25—(Ten-twenty-five). This is a new main crop variety ripening at the same time as Rocky Ford. The melons are nearly round or slightly oval with no ribbing and densely netted all over the melon. Each melon is 5 to 6 inches long—a nice commercial size. The seed cavity is small and the flesh medium-early variety with vigorous and prothoroughout. Flavor is excellent and sweet. This is the standard muskmelon for the market and is excellent for the home garden. It is a newer selection from **Pollock 25** and is considered a slight improvement over that splendid sort. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb. \$1.25**

HEARTS OF GOLD

A melon that should be in every garden.
See page 2 for complete description.



Rocky Ford Gold Lined

PARSLEY

EMERALD or DWARF EXTRA-CURED—Leaves tender, beautifully crimped, handsome bright green color. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

FINE DOUBLED CURLED—Fine dwarf; crimped leaves. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

PLAIN-LEAVED—Much used in soups, etc. rather stronger in flavor than the other sorts. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

PEANUTS

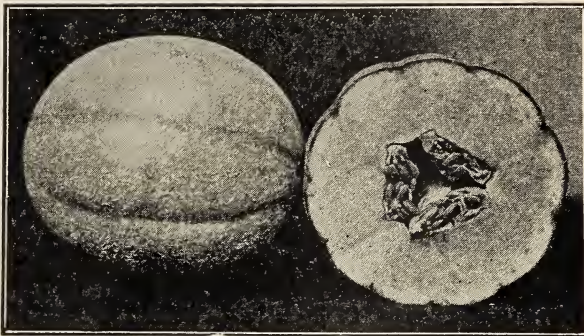
While it is not generally known, nevertheless Peanuts do well in many parts of California. They should be planted about April in rows and can be so grown between trees or vines. We carry the Japan Peanuts, which are most used. The soil must be very sandy. **Lb., 25c.**

Onion Sets From Seed

The earliest onions are grown from sets planted in September. This brings them in the market in February and March, when prices are highest. About 250 lbs. of sets will plant one acre.

TIP TOP—A well known very productive market sort in some sections. The fruits are large, nearly round, slightly ribbed and fairly well covered with shallow netting. The skin is light yellow when the fruit is mature. The flesh is deep yellow, rich, and highly flavored. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25**

ROCKY FORD or NETTED GEM—This is a medium-early variety with vigorous and productive vines. Fruits are oval, very slightly ribbed, and densely covered with fine netting. The flesh is thick, green, sweet, and highly flavored. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.**



Tip Top

GOLDEN BEAUTY CASABA—One of the best casabas. Begins to ripen in July and continues ripening and bearing all summer and fall until frost comes. The

later fruit can be stored in a cool house or cellar and will ripen slowly. Golden Beauty is bright yellow about globular, with wrinkled skin and slightly pointed at the stem ends. The flesh is fine-grained pure white, very thick and of an extra-good flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

IMPROVED HYBRID CASABA—This is a large casaba, with a wonderfully sweet flavor; very prolific; extremely popular with the growers because of its heavy demand by the housewife; thick flesh of excellent quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

ROCKY FORD GOLD LINED—A perfect shipper due to the hard netted rind. Gets its name from the yellow tinge around the seed cavity. Has best flavor of all Rocky Fords. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

ONION SETS

THE EASIEST WAY TO GROW LARGE ONIONS.
THE QUICKEST WAY TO GROW BUNCH ONIONS

Prices subject to market. Write for prices on larger quantities

For the home garden no vegetable is so valuable as the onion, and for this purpose it is better to plant sets because they are ready for the table six weeks after planting. Set them three inches apart in rows six inches apart. When ready for use, take up every other one as needed, allowing the balance to grow to mature size. One pound of sets will plant about fifty feet of row. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Not prepaid.**

SILVER-SKIN SETS

Sets from White Portugal or silver-skin seed. Make large silvery white onions of fine quality when mature. Plant a few also for early green onions. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Not prepaid.**

Rocky Ford is the best Melon. Honey Dew is just like honey. Try a few.

Watermelon

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is the best for watermelons. It should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and thoroughly. To get good, strong vines early in the season form large, well-drained hills of earth, made very rich, about 8 feet apart. In these plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, dropping 6 to 10 seeds in the hill. Protect the young plants from insects. One oz. to 30 hills, 3 lbs. to the acre. When the plants are about 4 inches high thin out, leaving only four of the strongest plants to each hill.

TOM WATSON—An extra long melon of attractive appearance, uniform in shape and quality. The dark green rind is tough, but thin and easily withstands shipment to distant markets. The deep red flesh extends to within three-fourths of an inch of the green rind, is crisp, melting and of finest flavor. The melon measures about 24 inches long and 12 inches in diameter and often attains a weight of from 50 to 60 pounds. It is very prolific, producing in great abundance the large, delicious fruits. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

ANGELINO—This new variety of melon is coming to be a great favorite with shippers. Dark green with a bright red flesh and excellent flavor. It stands up well and sells easily. Seeds must be soaked a few hours before planting, otherwise they tend to rot. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GYPSY OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—An old standard sort that is very popular especially in the South. Very large, oblong, distinctly striped and mottled; flesh dark red and very sweet. Skin firm and solid, making it a good shipping sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A splendid long melon of very large size and excellent quality. Dark green skin mottled and striped with lighter green; thin but firm rind. Flesh is very deep red, sweet, and tender. Vines vigorous and productive. A good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

YELLOW-FLESHED ICE CREAM—The melon grows very fast and is of oblong shape, the flesh is a beautiful yellow, and has a delicious flavor, different from any other variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BLACK SEEDED ANGELINO—Many prefer a melon with black seed. This variety has all of the good points of Angelino—bright red flesh, sweetness and size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

KLONDYKE—Has bright red flesh, firm, and exceptionally sweet. Skin too thin to make a shipping melon, but for the garden there is no melon quite the same. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

CUBAN QUEEN—One of the finest Watermelons yet introduced. The fruit is of large size and oblong in form. Skin beautifully striped in dark and light green. Rind quite thin, but tough enough for shipping. Flesh bright red, remarkably solid, peculiarly luscious, crisp and sugary. A good keeper. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

CHILIAN, WHITE-SEEDED—This melon in some sections of the state is known as the Cannon-Ball Melon on account of its shape. The rind is thin and the flesh is deep red and deliciously sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BLACK-SEEDED CHILIAN—This is a melon of the oblong type whose flesh is bright red and the flavor remarkably fine and sweet. The rind is very thin and brittle and the skin colored a deep rich green, mottled with a darker green; a fine type of melon recommended for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—Very productive. The fruit is oblong, color dark green, flesh deep red, stringless, solid and very sweet; with but few seeds set near the rind. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Tom Watson

EXCEL—To the grower and shipper who wants a large melon the Excel fills the bill. It is oblong dark green with a suspicion of a stripe, and will average 35 lbs. and is of excellent flavor. It is a good shipper and has maintained its popularity for many years. Our seed is from our own growing and is true to type. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

COLE'S EARLY—Ripens where other varieties fail. This melon will undoubtedly prove a great boon to those who live in northern sections where watermelons were never before successfully grown. The melons are seldom over 12 inches in length. The heart is large and the flesh is a beautiful bright red, lusciously sweet, cool, and sparkling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Our position as **MARKET GARDENERS' SEEDSMEN** is well and favorably known both at home and throughout the country. Our pre-eminent standing in this line of the Seed Business has been long established. The Market Gardner, when he plants **KNOX'S SEEDS**, may therefore feel reasonably sure that he is planting the best seeds obtainable.



Kleckley's Sweet.

Knox's Selected Onions

Onions are extremely hardy and will grow in any soil. No special knowledge or care is required, providing the soil is kept loose, and naturally onions, like anything else, will do better in good rich soil well drained. For extra early onions the seed should be sown in beds from August 1st to October 1st. Transplant when they are as large as lead pencils 5 inches apart, in rows 15 inches apart during December and January, as the plants will be large enough by that time.

California Early Red is the earliest onion, maturing in May, the yellow, white and brown in June, and the Italian Red in July. A large percentage of the onions are grown along the rivers on bottom land and the seed is sown in December and January drilled in rows 16 to 18 inches apart and later thinned to about 4 inches apart. About 4 pounds of seed is required to plant one acre. This crop matures during August and September. The brown and yellow varieties are the ones most extensively planted. If mildew should attract onions, dusting with sulphur will prevent it if applied in time.



LONG ITALIAN RED—One acre planted in Italian Reds will produce twice as many sacks as any other variety of onion, and it can be harvested with one-half the labor, as it grows entirely out of the ground, making it easy to harvest. It is not a good keeper, but its extreme sweetness has found favor with the consumer, making a ready sale when they are ripe for the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—A very popular standard variety, with handsome large, bright purplish red, somewhat flattened although quite thick, smooth, glossy, bulbs. Flesh is firm, purplish white, rather strongly flavored but pleasant. Medium early or main-crop sort, very productive, and one of the best keepers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

SELECTED YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Our strain of this fine main-crop onion has retained the small neck and the uniformity of ripening without yielding any of the good features of the original strain. The bulbs, of medium to large size, are uniformly globe-shaped, with small neck, ripen evenly, and are of a rich coppery yellow color. The flesh is creamy white, crisp, solid, and of mild and fine flavor. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Exceeds and other onion in keeping qualities. Will produce a fine crop of hard, solid onions, even in unfortunate seasons. Of globe shape. The skin is light brown, flesh pure white and exceptionally mild. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN—An extremely popular and fine white sort for sets or for use when young. Mature bulbs are of medium size, flattened globe shape, of mild flavor and beautiful silver white skin. Bulbs when young are nearly round and cannot be improved upon for table use, pickles or for salad. This is the finest flattened white onion for growing in the North. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

YELLOW DANVERS—A popular early flat variety that is excellent either for home use or main crop for gardeners. Flat but thick bulbs, thin necks, thick brownish, yellow skin of good quality and mild. Uniform in size, sure in ripening and very productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

PRIZETAKER—A large Yellow Globe Onion of finest flavor, handsome shape and enormous size, many single onions having been raised to weigh three pounds or over. The Prizetaker grows always to a perfect globe-shape with a bright straw-colored skin. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.50.

EARLY CALIFORNIA RED—The best early red Onion to be had, as it is of good size, beautiful red, and as sweet as an apple. We recommend it for home use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

SPANISH YELLOW—An exceptionally fine onion well adapted to warm climate. It is round, smooth and of very fine texture. The flavor is very mild. For shipping there is none better. A late variety maturing about the same time as the famous Australian Brown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE

Differs from other Southports in color only; has all their general excellence. A favorite, owing to its beautiful color, shape and attractiveness. Southports command a big price on Eastern markets. The bulbs are of good size, splendid globe shape, pure white in color. Matures in 125 days. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75, prepaid.

Knox's Parsnip

One ounce will sow 150 feet of row

Use a deep, rich sandy soil, although any deep, mellow, moderately rich soil will produce good roots. Sow as early in spring as possible, in rows which are 1½ feet apart, covering firmly with ½ inch of fine soil. When plants are well up, thin to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently. Parsnip seed is slow to germinate; sowing should be made early and soil pressed down firmly over seeds.

HOLLOW-CROWN—The roots are about 10 inches long, with smooth white skin, uniform in shape, tapering evenly from a heavy shoulder down to a small root, tender and of best quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Sow early in spring in drills 15 inches apart, and thin to 2 inches apart. Cultivate like carrots or parsnips. Its taste is similar to oysters when cooked, hence the name.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—The roots grow to double the size of the old sort, are very smooth, of superior quality, and delicate flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

RHUBARB is very highly esteemed for use in pies, tarts, jelly and marmalade, and large quantities are sold in all markets every year. It is the first article of the season from the garden, and no private garden should be without it. Sow in drills one foot apart early in the spring. In the fall or next spring transplant three feet apart in deeply dug, very rich soil. Excellent for pies or tarts.

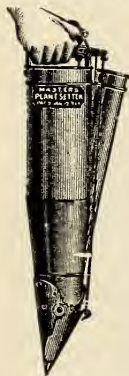
STRAWBERRY—A good size highly colored variety well adapted to San Joaquin Valley. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50; lb., \$12.00.**

RHUBARB ROOTS

Set in January, they will furnish leaf stalks the following season. Large roots, each, 15c; 2 for 25c; doz., \$1.00, by mail, postpaid. By express at purchaser's expense, 25 for \$1.50; 100 for \$5.25.

ROSELLE, THE SWEET CURRANT JELLY PLANT

ROSELLE makes a bright red jelly that both looks and tastes very much like currant jelly. Roselle seed should be sown in April in the field where the plants are to remain, in rows 6 feet apart and thinned to 2 feet in the row. The plants grow rapidly and thrive in the interior valleys. In making jelly it is best to remove the seed pod. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.**



MASTER'S PLANT SETTER

Is a practical tool for transplanting cabbage, tomatoes, tobacco, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, peppers, egg plant, strawberries and all similar plants. Each plant is set, watered and covered in one operation. There is no stooping or bending over, just straight ahead easy, pleasant work. All of the hard, tedious labor of hand setting is done away with. One man will set more plants than three men can do by hand and do it better and easier. It does perfect work and every plant will grow. **Each \$6.50.**



Hollow Crown

POTATO BEETLE—These striped yellow and black beetles appear in numbers in early spring and as soon as young plants are up. They commence depositing eggs on the underside of leaves, meanwhile feeding upon the tender foliage. In about one week these hatch a horde of hungry larvae who destroy the foliage rapidly, attaining full size in from 2½ to 3 weeks. Remedies: Spraying or dusting with Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green.

CUCUMBER BEETLE—These striped black and yellow beetles appear in great numbers and attack the young plants as soon as up. Protect the vines with screens until they begin to run. Spray or dust with Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenate of Lead, Hammond's Slug Shot, Tobacco Dust, covering underside of foliage.

APHIDES—Plant Lice, Green Fly, Bark Lice, etc., are minute insects feeding upon the sap in the tender parts of plants, both indoor and out. Can be successfully destroyed by the use of Black Leaf 40. A contact remedy is effective only when the poison touches the insect. Be sure to cover the underside of the leaves.

Knox's Improved Peas

Write for Prices in large quantities.

One pound will sow 60 feet of row. Light, moderately rich soil is best for this crop. Sowing of the first early variety should be made in October, and the other varieties for successive crops. Plant every two weeks until the first of April. Peas are sown in single or double rows, from 2 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety or height to which they attain. Have the rows of the dwarf varieties 2 feet apart, and those of the medium sorts from 3 to 4 feet apart, and the tall varieties from 5 to 6 ft. apart. **Twenty-five pounds sold at 100-pound rates.**

EXTRA-EARLY VARIETIES

ALASKA, or EARLIEST OF ALL—A smooth Pea, well suited for extra-early planting. Vine $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and carries usually 5 pods, each holding 6 or 7 Peas. Will not rot in cold, wet ground; popular with canners. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

MEDIUM EARLY VARIETIES

BRITISH WONDER—We cannot too highly recommend this new sort. It is a dwarf Pea, with extra-large pod, and Peas of the finest quality. It is expected that this will become one of the most popular of the early dwarf Peas. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

BLUE BANTAM — We expect this variety to become one of the most popular dwarf varieties for home and market-garden purposes. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

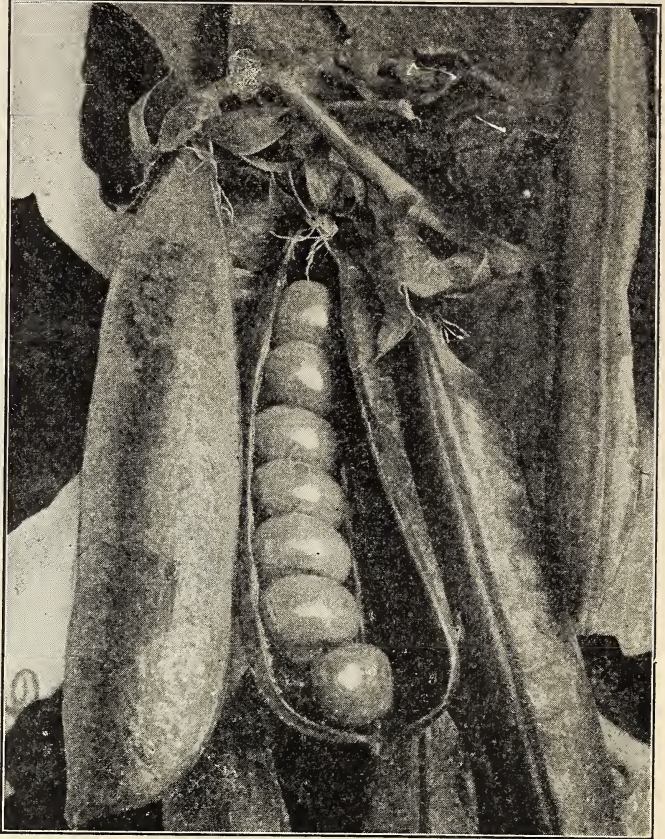
AMERICAN WONDER—Height, 10 inches. This variety heads the list of peas in flavor and quality. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing 5 to 8 large, exceedingly sweet-tender and well-flavored peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties being nearly as early as the smooth sorts. This seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. These peas are especially adapted to family use as they require no brush or other support. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

PREMIUM GEM—Height, 16 to 18 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well-filled pods, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, only 3 days after the American Wonder. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

LITTLE MARVEL — An extremely valuable variety, especially suited to small home gardens and is also a splendid variety for early market gardening. It matures very early and produces large crops. The vines grow about 15 to 18 inches high. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—The popular dwarf, wrinkled variety for the home garden or market garden. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

GRADUS, or PROSPERITY — The most popular large-podded wrinkled sort. It matures just after the extra-early varieties, and produces a good crop of pods 4 inches long, providing it is planted on light warm, rich soil, but very disappointing



Yorkshire Hero

under adverse conditions. The quality is excellent. Height 3 feet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

THOMAS LAXTON—A fine, early, tall variety, similar to Gradus, but more hardy and not quite so early. It is also a little darker in color and has large, blunt pods that fill well with Peas of finest quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Main and Late Crop Peas

ALAMEDA SWEET, or YORKSHIRE HERO—For the market grower, this variety is without a peer. A main-crop Pea, producing long, round pods, closely filled with large, wrinkled, tender Peas, of good quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM—An improved variety comprising all the good qualities of the old Stratagem highly developed; the pods are of immense size, well filled with dark green Peas of the finest quality; a heavy cropper; 2 feet high. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

TELEPHONE—Immensely productive and of the finest quality. Vines very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stalk. The pods are of large size, containing 6 to 7 Peas each, which are of a pale green, and are closely packed in the pod, and of most delicious flavor. The Telephone is decidedly a popular variety for the market gardener, the number of pods on a vine making easy picking

and the large size filling the basket very quickly. For many years it has been the standard main-crop variety, 4 feet. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

ALDERMAN—This is a very large-podded Pea, very robust and vigorous, producing pods of the largest size. The pods are even larger and longer than the average large-podded sorts, and are well filled with large Peas of most excellent flavor. In habit, the vines are strong and branching, bearing rich, deep green, straight, handsome pods, pointed at the end. This variety belongs to the tall-growing main-crop class of Peas. The vines are from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet in height. A point of superiority which must not be overlooked is the unusual flavor and quality of the Peas. As it is true of most wrinkled varieties they are delicious, but the Alderman is of a quality surpassing many of the others. Be sure to include Alderman Peas in your order. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

For succession of Peas in the garden we suggest planting Little Marvel, Laxtonian, and Alderman



Peas

(Continued)

SENATOR—Is literally loaded with large, slightly curved pods, always well filled and unusually easy to pick. Peas medium-sized and of splendid quality. This Pea is a most excellent one for the home-garden, on account of its being unusually prolific, medium season, and good quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

MELTING SUGAR, EDIBLE PODS—Height 4 to 5 feet. Well deserves its name. Should be cooked and eaten pods and all, the same as Wax Beans. Pods are stringless and when cooked are tender, sweet and sugary—a great improvement over the ordinary Sugar Pea. A few rows of this variety should be in every home garden. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Knox's Peppers

For early peppers sow the seed in hot beds in December and January. Transplant as soon as weather and soil in your locality will permit, 18 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart. For later crop you may also sow seed in February and March. Pepper seed germinates slowly and needs the heat of a hot bed to germinate in these hot beds in December and January. Transplant as soon as weather and soil in your locality will permit, 18 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart. For later crop you may also sow seed in February and March. Pepper seed germinates slowly and needs the heat of a hot bed to germinate in these

months. In most cases it is advisable and sometimes cheaper to buy plants already started if only a few are wanted. The very same rule applies to the planting and growing of egg plant. These two varieties of vegetables are rather hard to start from seed, but when once transplanted they are extremely hardy and will grow on any soil and do not take any special care or attention.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE—The plants are vigorous, about 2 feet high, compact and productive, ripening their crop uniformly and early. Fruits are large, about 3 inches long and 3 inches across the top, with very thick, mild flesh of excellent quality. The color is deep green when young, glossy scarlet-crimson when ripe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00.

PIMIENTO—An excellent attractive and very productive variety. The fruits are medium sized, smooth and glossy green, becoming red as they mature. The meat is thick and of a fine sweet flavor. The plants are vigorous and of medium height. This sort is largely used by canners, but is equally valuable for salads and for stuffing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00.

CHINESE GIANT—An exceedingly large red Pepper. The plants are vigorous but stocky, 2 feet high, well-branched, and thickly set with fruits. The monstrous fruits mature slightly later than Ruby King, are blocky in form, 4 to 5 inches broad at the top and of equal length, divided into four or more ridges, of a brilliant glossy scarlet, and mild in flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00.

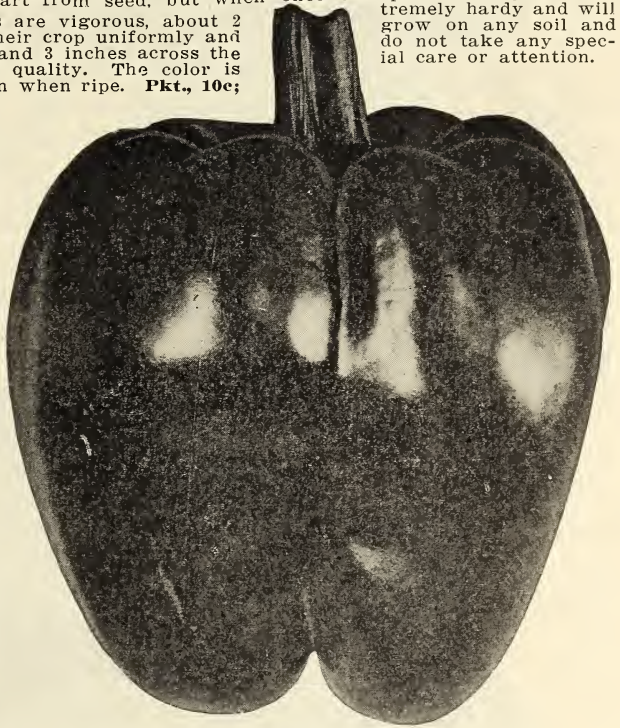
ITALIAN BELL PEPPER—A pepper attaining enormous size, often growing to 5 inches in diameter. It is exceedingly sweet and the finest for stuffing. Plant it for market or in your garden, it has no equal. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A red hot variety. The slender, tapering, twisted, pointed pods are pendent and average 3 inches in length, diameter reducing from ½ inch to the point. They are deep green when young, bright red and very pungent when ripe. Plant is productive, branching and with dark green foliage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00.

RED CHILI—Small, bright red Peppers, very hot and pungent. The pods generally used in making "Pepper Sauce." Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.00.

ANAHEIM CHILI—This Pepper is largely grown and is used dried and for canning. It is long, 7 inches or so, medium-sized in width, and thick fleshed. The flavor is mild for a Chili Pepper, and one liked by Mexicans and Americans alike. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

SWEET MOUNTAIN or MAMMOTH—Nearly identical with Bull Nose, but is slimmer and a trifle longer. Fine long fruits with thick flesh of pleasing mildness. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00.



Chinese Giant

RUBY KING—Plants are about 2½ feet high, vigorous, compact, and very productive. The fruits are 4 to 5 inches long, of a deep green color when young and bright red when ripe. The shape is similar to Bull Nose but longer, slimmer, far more symmetrical, and more perfectly formed. Flesh is thick, mild and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00.

Chinese Giant is the best Market Pepper.

Knox's Pumpkins

Pumpkins are frequently planted in connection with a crop of field corn, and if you grow corn you may just as well grow pumpkins. They will grow best in soil kept moist by the dry farming method, as too much moisture will kill them. Plant the seed in open ground, after the danger of frost is over, in hills 8 feet apart each way, drop from 8 to 10 seeds per hill and when the plants are about 5 inches high and danger of insect pests is past, thin to 3 or 4 of the healthiest plants. If irrigation is needed, run the water in ditches about 18 inches from the hill. Do not plant near squashes or melons as they are likely to mix. About three pounds of seed will plant one acre.

CALIFORNIA FIELD—The well-known ordinary Pumpkin, largely used for stock-feeding. The fruit is variously colored in yellow, drab, red and orange, and varies also in size, but is usually very large. Is a heavy cropper and easily grown. **Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c.**

CONNECTICUT FIELD—This is widely known as the Yankee Cow Pumpkin, and there is no variety that will do as well among the corn. Plant them on your richest land; you will be amply repaid. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

CUSHAW or CROOKNECK — Very productive, color light cream, sometimes lightly striped; flesh yellow, mealy, sweet. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—This excellent variety is small, round or somewhat flattened, about 8 to 10 inches in diameter, slightly ribbed, and of a deep orange color. The flesh is a rich deep yellow, fine-grained and very sweet. A superb kind for pies. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

MAMMOTH TOURS—One of the old standard French varieties that is good for exhibition purposes or stock feeding. Oblong shape; skin mottled with green. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.00.**

MAMMOTH KING—Flesh and skin bright golden yellow. Flesh fine grained, excellent quality. One of the best pie pumpkins and a splendid keeper. This enormous variety has been grown to weigh 200 pounds. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.00.**

LARGE SWEET CHEESE or KENTUCKY—One of the old standard sorts. Flat and often twenty



PUMPKIN - CONNECTICUT FIELD

inches in diameter; skin buff; flesh thick, yellow and of fine quality. Productive and an excellent keeper. Good for stock feeding as well as pies. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Knox's Oregon Grown Potatoes

600 pounds will plant an acre.

We are large handlers of all varieties of Potatoes for Seed. Write for Prices when interested

It is best to cut the Potatoes with two or three eyes to a piece, planting these in rows or hills about 3 feet apart and about 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Write for prices, as market fluctuates.

AMERICAN WONDER—This early white potato is becoming more popular each year; it is a good size, smooth, and a splendid keeper. As a producer it has no equal among early potatoes. We have excellent strains of both Oregon and California seed of this variety.

EARLY ROSE—This pink-skinned variety is noted for earliness, productiveness and fine quality.

GARNET CHILI—Popular in Pacific Coast markets. The most mealy potato we know of. Potatoes are nearly round with deep eyes, and, as its name implies, has an almost red skin.

BURBANKS—A standard late variety. It is of good size, of fine form and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, very mealy and of fine flavor

and quality. This variety is well adapted to heavy soils.

WHITE ROSE—A variety with the earliness of a Red Rose and all the qualities of a good white potato. A very good producer. Somewhat longer than the Red Rose.

PEERLESS—A medium early white potato. A very heavy producer. Tubers are somewhat round of very good texture and flavor. Very popular.

GOLD COIN—The choicest and best looking potato. Of oval shape somewhat flat. It has a skin resembling gold. A heavy producer on sandy soils. Very early.

BRITISH QUEEN—A white potato about the same shape as the White Rose. It is noted for its very heavy yield.

Oregon Burbanks

The best late potatoes.



Grow Pumpkins in your Corn—a valuable hog food

Knox's Radishes

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 12 lbs. per acre. For first crop as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season for succession. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by strong manure, is best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A rich scarlet-red radish, turnip-shaped with small top. Flesh is white, crisp, tender and of mild flavor. This Radish is of very rapid growth and a standard variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

ROSY GEM—Very desirable for feeding and outdoor planting. Tops and roots both small; skin bright scarlet tipped with white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LONG SCARLET—Fiery scarlet, the brightest color of any Radish, tipped with white; early, maturing in 20 to 25 days; crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—A general favorite. Very similar to Long Black Spanish except in shape, which is round to top shaped. Skin black, flesh white and pungent; keeps well. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Well known, quick growing variety, of oval shape. Bright scarlet tipped with white. Of medium size, crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CHARTER—The color of the top is crimson, running into pink about the middle, thence downward it is pure waxy-white. It is very crisp, tender and of a pleasant flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CHINESE ROSE—Very popular with market gardeners; very smooth, bright rose color; large. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH—Long white, of large size. A good keeper; flesh tender and crisp. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CRIMSON GIANT—A large sized extra early turnip radish, a little longer in shape than the Scarlet Turnip but brighter red color; twice the size. It grows quickly and even when it attains large size remains tender and of fine flavor to the last. Will prove a money-maker for the market gardener, as its bright crimson color makes it a seller on first sight. Equally valuable for home garden use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Knox's Spinach



VICTORIA SPINACH—Remains in prime condition two to three weeks after other varieties have run to seed. It is of true Savoy type, dense foliage, broad, dark green leaves of best quality; a great heat resister. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., \$1.

MONSTROUS - LEAVED VIROFLAY—Quick, strong growth. N. Y. favorite. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

This plant will grow in any ordinary soil, but responds well to fertility. Sow early in the spring in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart. For early use sow in August or September, protecting the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill.

PRICKLY or WINTER—Especially recommended for fall sowing, although it does well if sown in the spring. The plants grow quite large and the light green leaves are medium sized, thick and fleshy. It goes to seed sooner than some other sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$7.50.

SAVOY LEAVED or BLOOMSDALE—Leaves are very curled and crumpled. It is early and very hardy, being splendid for winter use. Much used by Southern truckers as it is a splendid shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LONG STANDING—An improved strain of excellent merit having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts, and especially desirable because it is much later in going to seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH—An all summer variety growing luxuriantly in hottest weather. Cut and it comes again a few plants furnishing the finest flavored "greens" all summer for an average size family. Plant in March or April where plants are to stand.

It does well on poor or rich soil; the plant grows large and spreading and the tender shoots are of fine quality with small, broad, pointed leaves. Seed start growth quicker if soaked in warm water for 24 hours. New Zealand Spinach should be in every Southern garden as an all summer vegetable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Spinach is becoming more popular every year

Knox's Squash

Any good enriched soil is adapted to the growing of the Squash. The seed should not be sown in the spring until danger from frost is past and the ground is warm. Plant in hills (about 8 to 10 seeds to a hill) the early sorts 4 to 6 feet apart, the late varieties 8 to 12 feet. Thin out to three plants in the hill. Keep the earth about the plants loose and free from weeds. One ounce for 25 hills, 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH—This is the well known White Pattaypan Squash. The earliest to mature, very productive, light cream colored. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK NECK—Early and prolific. The fruits are of the true crook-neck type, heavily warted, and of light golden color; about one foot long. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

BOSTON-MARROW—A very prolific fall and winter Squash of medium to large size and oval shape. The thin skin is orange-yellow in color; flesh is rich salmon-yellow, fine-grained and of excellent flavor and quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Nearly as early as the Early Scallop and much larger, frequently growing twelve or fourteen inches in diameter. A very handsome variety. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

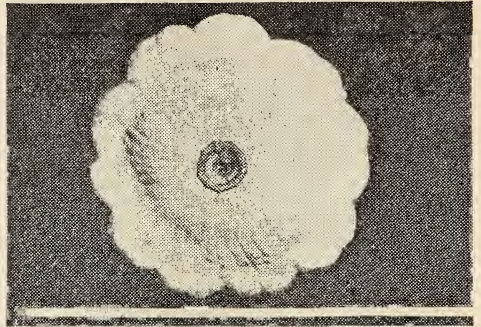
PERFECT GEM or CREAM—Long-keeping winter Squash, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; apple-shaped, distinctly ribbed with smooth, cream-colored skin. Is solid and rather hard, but bakes to a delicious soft consistency on the inside. Although a small variety, it is a great keeper and is used mostly in winter. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

BANANA—This squash grows from one to two feet in length. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-yellow and excellent quality. It keeps from one season until another. When quite young it is excellent to cook as a marrow. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

ITALIAN SQUASH—Is a bush variety, and should be planted 5 feet apart. It should be used when quite young. When served it has a rich creamy flavor not equalled by any other squash. Some gardeners have made considerable money making a specialty of it. For the family garden we would recommend its use instead of the small White Bush Scallop, because of its excellent flavor. Since our introduction of this squash a few years ago, it has now become one of the staple products on the market. It is listed with the daily market reports, and is grown largely by the gardeners in frostless sections for the early trade. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.**

FORDHOOK SQUASH—This is a most desirable squash for either summer or winter use. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth and wonderfully productive. Squash oblong in form, eight or ten inches in length, slightly ridged; smooth, thin, yellowish skin and of a yellowish color. If gathered young for cooking it is excellent, while if allowed to ripen on the vine they can be stored and will keep in good condition until late the following June. Either for baking like sweet potatoes or making pies during the winter, the squash is very fine. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.**

GOLDEN HUBBARD—The flesh is of a deep golden yellow—a much richer color than the Hubbard—fine grained, cooks very dry, and has excellent flavor. In its keeping qualities it is fully equal to the green variety. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.**



White Bush Scallop

DELICIOUS

A new variety of Squash you will appreciate

The best flavored winter squash* For table quality there is no other winter squash that can be compared in sweetness and richness of flavor. It is an excellent squash for Fall and Winter use, keeping until late Spring. Requires about 100 days for it to mature. Of medium size, weighing from five to fifteen pounds. The rind is deep green, mottled with lighter shadings, but not as thick skin as the Improved or Golden Hubbard. The thick flesh is very fine grained, and dark orange in color. Popular with professional gardeners on account of its exceptionally fine quality and ready sale to critical trade. It is a fine shipper and seems to be preferred in city markets. A good home garden variety and will keep until Spring without difficulty. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75; prepaid.**

GOLDEN CUSTARD—This is a new, rich golden-yellow scalloped bush summer squash, grows large, is not excelled in quality and is very productive. Used for cooking when green and the ripe fruits will make good pies. In shape and size similar to the White Bush. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.40 prepaid.**

GREEN WARTED HUBBARD—This variety is grown more largely throughout the United States than any other. It is used in many ways, but mostly for pies. It is a good keeper and because of its hard warty rind, it is the best of shippers. Therefore many acres are grown in Southern California for that purpose, and many more for the bakers, the canners and family consumption. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.**

VEGETABLE MAR-

ROW—The fruits are oblong in shape, skin smooth and creamy white. The plant is vigorous and very productive. Marrow Squashes are largely grown in England and should be more generally used in this country, as the quality is exceedingly delicious. When the fruits are nearly half grown the flesh is very tender and marrowy, and may be prepared for the table either cooked or fried. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75, prepaid.**



Green Warty Hubbard

Plant White Bush Scallop Squash for summer and Hubbard for winter

Knox's Tomatoes

Tomatoes succeed best in well manured, light sandy soil. For early plants sow seed in boxes or hot-beds in January. When the plants are about two inches high transplant to four inches apart each way. Set out of doors as soon as danger of frost is over. Transplant carefully, six feet apart each way, and cultivate well as long as vines will permit. To obtain early fruit pinch off the ends of the branches when the first fruit is set. Our seed stock is of the very best selection. One ounce of seed for 2,000 plants.

Tomatoes
are a sure
crop

Plant Stone
variety for
Canning



Do not plant
too close

Do not water when
in bloom

Ponderosa

PONDEROSA—The largest tomato in existence. The vines are vigorous and tall growing and extremely productive. The purplish-pink fruits are very solid with few seeds, fairly smooth, and considered of very good quality by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. Ripens about mid-season. Desirable for slicing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

NEW STONE—It ripens for main crop, is very large and of bright scarlet color, very smooth, ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

DWARF CHAMPION—A very early purple fruited tomato of true dwarf or "tree" habit. The dwarf varieties do not yield quite so heavily, but are economical of space and do not run to vine on rich ground as some of the larger sorts will. Fruits are smooth, of good quality, and are borne abundantly. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

ACME—A popular variety with gardeners for shipping or home markets. Good also for home use. Midseason, round, pink, medium sized and attractive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—About ten days later than Earliana, a good yielder, colored scarlet smooth, with much better core than Earliana. Our strain of this tomato is of the very best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

YELLOW PLUM—Fruits small, plum-shaped; flesh finely flavored and yellow. A good preserving variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

IMPROVED TROPHY—Very fine late, bright scarlet tomato. One of the best; fruit large, smooth of very deep, red color, and good flavor. Well known and largely planted. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Largest yellow variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

SPARK'S EARLIANA—A perfect early tomato, large in size and beautiful in color, nearly seedless and very solid, a vigorous grower and prodigious bearer, yielding its splendid fruit until frost. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

SAN JOSE CANNER—This is a large fruited variety, rather late in ripening, producing a large fruit. Has a small core, is very meaty and solid. The plant continues to bear well right up to frost time. Highly recommended for canners. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$3.50.

DWARF GIANT—Dwarf plant and giant fruit. A selection out of a cross between Ponderosa and Dwarf Champion, and it partakes of the nature of both parents. The fruit has the mild, sweet flavor of the Ponderosa, is also large and meaty, with very little core and of superior quality, the flesh being tender and luscious. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

GROUND CHERRY—Husk or Strawberry Tomato. Fruit golden yellow, size of a cherry. The fruits are enclosed in a husk. Excellent for preserves, sauces or pies; very productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

TOMATO WORM

The moths appear in May or June and deposit the eggs singly upon the lower surface of the leaves from which the caterpillars hatch in 4 to 8 days. As they feed voraciously they become full grown in 3 weeks time. There are sometimes two broods in a season. The most successful remedy is Arsenate of Lead.

Knox's Turnips

Turnips are cool weather plants and thrive best in spring and fall. For early use seed should be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared and will give roots large enough for the table in six to ten weeks. For the fall crop seed should be sown June to August and the plants will grow until freezing weather, when they should be harvested and stored. Rutabagas after a touch of frost are a delightful addition to the winter diet. To avoid maggots, it is best to sow turnips on different soil each year.

A loose and fertile soil is needed to mature early turnips rapidly, and avoid a bitterness which develops when growth is checked. The plants should be thinned to stand three inches apart, and then the half grown roots should be harvested alternately.

For the Home Garden—any of the table turnips and rutabagas listed on this page will be found satisfactory.

YELLOW GLOBE GREEN TOP—A yellow-fleshed globe-shaped variety of medium to large size, smooth and of light yellow color with small green crown. Flesh is light yellow. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

PURPLE-TOP, STRAP-LEAVED—A very early strap-leaved variety having scant erect, entire, stiff leaves. Roots are regular in shape, flat and medium-sized, purple-red above ground, white below. Flesh is white, fine grained, and tender. Best when 2½ inches in diameter. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

WHITE EGG—Popular early Turnip, adapted for either spring or fall sowing. The solid roots are egg-shaped, perfectly smooth and pure white. The sweet, firm flesh is always mild, rich and fine flavored. Attains good size, yields well and keeps a long time in best condition, is planted much for home use, market and for stock feeding. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

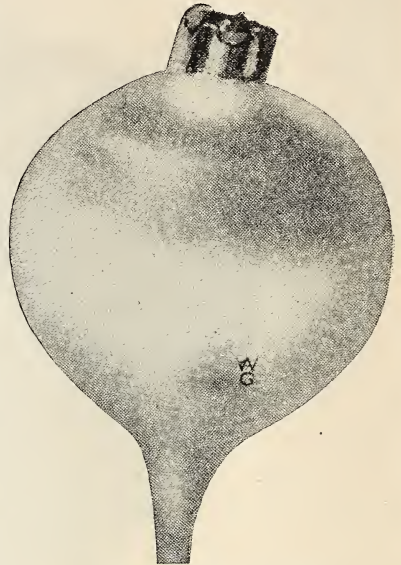
PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—As indicated by its name, this variety is white under ground, purple above, flesh white, fine grained and tender; should be used when about three inches in diameter. Keeps well and good for market use. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

WHITE EGG—Is nearly oval or egg-shape, as its name would indicate; flesh very firm and fine-grained; thin and perfectly smooth skin, and both flesh and skin are snowy white. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—A most excellent early variety. Roots medium size, flat, color white; very early; sweet and tender. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

EARLY SNOWBALL—A medium sized, early variety; pure white and of good flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

COW HORN OR LONG WHITE—This variety is a great field turnip and is carrot-like in form, growing nearly half out of the ground. Fine quality, good keeper. The flesh is fine grained and well flavored. Desirable for stock feeding. Cowhorn is planted extensively for feed and for green manuring. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**



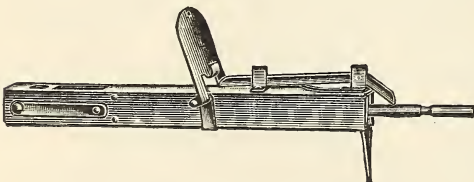
Purple Top White Globe

RUTABAGAS OR SWEDES

Requires a longer season than turnips. For table use they keep better, and better flavored than the turnip. For stock in fall and winter there is nothing superior to turnips and rutabagas, as they are liked by all kinds of stock and keep them in good condition.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Our strain is remarkable for uniform shape and fine quality, and is a splendid keeper. The roots grow to a large size, have small tops, short necks and smooth skin; flesh is of a beautiful yellow color, fine grained, very sweet, tender and of excellent flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

THE NEVER-FAIL GOPHER GUN AND BURGLAR ALARM



Patented Oct. 17th, 1922.

May be used as a gopher gun by placing in gopher hole. Gopher sets off the gun by touching trigger. If used as a burglar alarm, should be attached to thread so that anyone walking across floor will set off the gun. Uses .38 blank cartridges, which may be bought at any hardware or general store. Cartridges cannot be sent by mail. Directions for use accompany each gun. **Price \$1.75 each. By mail, \$1.85.**

NOTICE

We maintain a complete spray department and we are always at your service to help you solve your spraying troubles. Should insects appear in your garden or orchard and you do not know what to spray them with, write us, giving complete description and we will endeavor to help you eradicate them. We have on hand quantities of spraying literature which we will be glad to mail you free of charge.

Purple-Top White Globe Turnip is the market gardener's favorite.

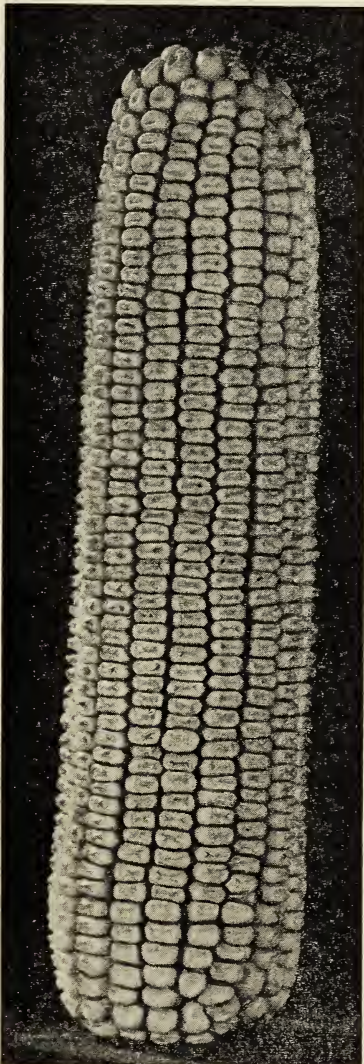
Knox's Selected Field Corn

EARLY MATURING—HEAVY YIELDING

Proper selection of Seed Corn is a matter of working year after year, planting good seed in the beginning, watching the particular stalks which grow best and which set enough ears the proper distances from the ground, and then cutting the tassels from all other stalks in the field. The seed ears must be selected on the stalk, and ripened and dried under correct conditions. The grains must be shelled and stored and graded so they will be even in size, and their vitality maintained unimpaired. Finally, the seed must be tested for germination. We have picked growers who give their Corn crops the attention necessary to produce first-class seed.

DELTA DENT (Yellow)

CALIFORNIA GROWN FOR CALIFORNIA CONDITIONS



California Yellow Dent

KNOX'S DELTA CORN is an extra early yellow dent corn, maturing in 85 to 90 days from planting. It shows a thoroughbred type of ear, well formed and covered from tip to end with large, deep kernels of rich golden-yellow color. The ears are of medium size, with exceedingly small cob, yielding more pounds of shelled corn per bushel of ears than many of the larger and later varieties. It is a very heavy yielding corn, nearly all stalks producing two well developed ears, and no barren stalks. Ears average from 7 to 9 inches.

KNOX'S DELTA DENT is of strong growth, deep rooted and stocky, withstanding drought to a remarkable degree. The stalks grow 8 to 12 feet tall and are very leafy. Another valuable characteristic is its wonderful adaptability to different soils, producing heavy yields on light as well as heavy soils.

KNOX'S DELTA DENT is the earliest maturing, full yellow dent corn suitable to the soil and climate of California and has by far the widest range of usefulness.

Our seed of **DELTA DENT** has been grown in Central California for a number of years, and is therefore adapted to all the delta country of California. We cannot recommend this variety too strong.

Price, 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$3.50.

Not prepaid.

KING PHILIP, THE STANDBY FOR YEARS

Our remarkable strain of King Phillip is gaining in popularity every year. Through careful selection and handling we have kept our strain far above anything else offered. When you buy Knox's King Phillip you are sure you are getting the best that can be obtained.

Price 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs. \$3.50;

100 lbs., \$6.00; not prepaid

Field Corn--Continued

Write for quantity price

EARLY LEAMING

One of the best all around heavy yielding Dent Corns of today. Known everywhere as a heavy yielding yellow Corn. Produced 1,238 bushels on 10 acres. Ears about 10 inches long; 18 to 20 rows, well filled with wedge shaped, reddish-yellow kernels of medium size. We have increased the size of the ear, its earliness and also the percentage of grain by careful breeding. Ripens in about 95 to 100 days. Ear, selected hand picked. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs. ask for price.**

HICKORY KING

Has the largest grains, with smallest cob, of any white corn introduced. We have what is known as the Broad Grain Hickory King; a single grain nearly covering a cross-section of the entire cob. It is a strong grower; the stalks take a firm hold on the ground and stand upright, resisting heavy wind storms without blowing down. In fairly good soil each stalk bears 2 and sometimes 3 medium sized ears. It yields good crops on light soils and is one of the most productive and profitable white-varieties for planting in the South. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears than any other variety. It is good for roasting ears to follow Early White Dent; makes a splendid quality of corn meal, and is just the right sort for stock feeding, being almost all corn and very little cob. It matures fully in from 115 to 125 days. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs. 85c; 100 lbs., ask for price.**

REID'S YELLOW DENT

We recommend it very highly for California but not for Oregon or Washington, except for fodder or silo. Very popular because of large ears, which are uniformly smooth and light yellow in color. An ideal show variety, and easy to sell because of its high breeding, uniformity and large percentage of grain to cob. Shells 88 per cent grain and often better. Ears run 8 to 11 inches long in different localities, and 7 to 8 inches in circumference. An immense yield on good soil. Some Northern farmers grow Reid's for the silo because of its large growth. The small shank makes it very easy to gather and husk. Matures in 105 to 110 days. Our seed stock this year is Ohio grown, is extra early, and is adapted to California climate. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., ask for price.**

BEST VARIETIES

IOWA GOLDMINE—This corn ripened thoroughly inside of 100 days. It is one of the most generally planted varieties. The ears are about 10 inches long and very symmetrical. The grain is very deep and of beautiful golden yellow color, and the cob is very thin. Iowa Gold Mine is a heavy cropper, and one of the most productive early varieties. Our stock is carefully grown ear selected, hand picked. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c; 100 lbs., ask for price.**

EARLY EIGHT-ROWED CANADA—A yellow flint; a rapid grower and therefore largely used for replanting where the seasons are short. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c.**

IOWA SILVER MINE—Standard white dent varieties; superior for feeding purposes and also makes good roasting ears when young. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c.**

KING OF THE EARLIES—One of the earliest yellow dent varieties, ripening in about 80 days. Deep soft grain and small, red cob. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c.**

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—Very superior for corn meal. Ears are long and grow low on the stalk; averages 16 rows of grains. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c.**

AUSTRALIAN WHITE FLINT—A 90-day variety an ideal for our arid lands. Will endure more drought and cold than any other variety. Ears about 12 inches long. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c.**

SWEET CORN FOR FODDER—As this corn is always wanted in large quantities, write us for special quotations. Ask for prices in large quantities.

POP CORN

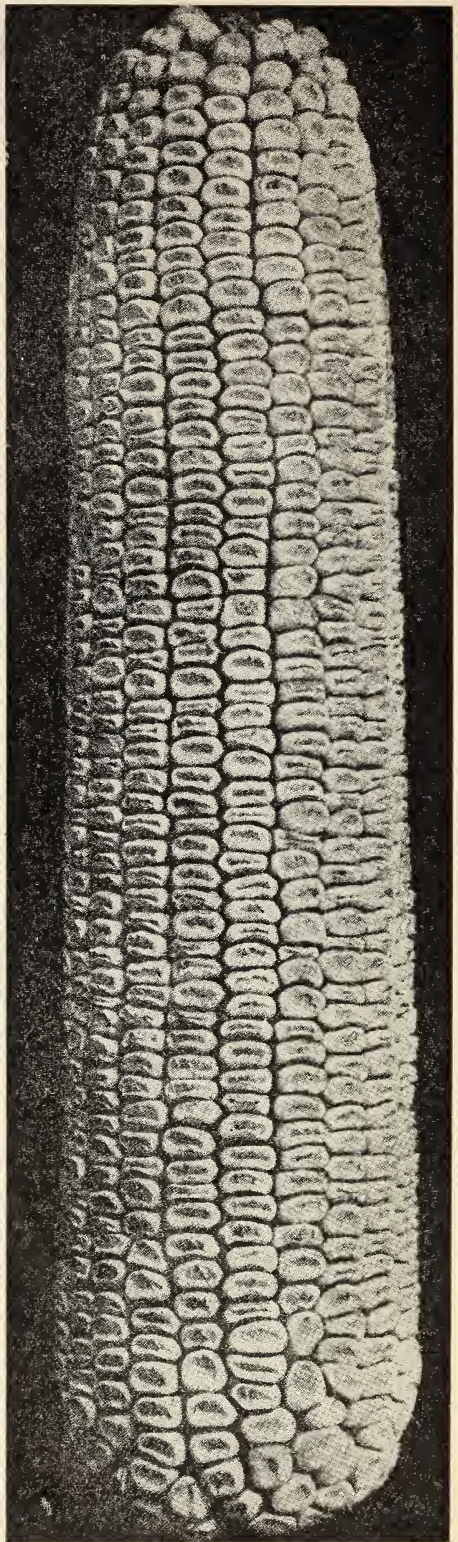
WHITE RICE—Handsome variety; kernels long, pointed and resembling rice; color white. Very prolific. **Lb., 15c.**

EUREKA ENSILAGE

Eureka Ensilage corn is without a doubt the heaviest yielding ensilage corn adapted to California climatic conditions. It grows to an average height of 14 feet, has very leafy stocks bearing one to three ears to the stock, and has established a record of an average production of 30 to 35 tons per acre. This when cut and put in the silo furnishes a feed that is very succulent and of the highest feeding value and is relished by all kinds of stock.

Our seed stock of Eureka Ensilage corn for this season is of exceptionally fine quality and selected for size uniformity for both ear and kernel.

Price per lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c. Write for quantity prices.



Reid's Yellow Dent

Reid's Yellow Dent is the most popular Dent Corn



ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover is the most talked of and most widely planted of all the varieties of clover in the world. It is said that the feeding value of a ton of Alfalfa is equal to a ton of shelled corn.

Alfalfa will produce 5 to 7 tons of hay to the acre each year and in true value is worth 45% more than other clovers. It will grow 4 to 5 crops a year and it does not exhaust the soil; it enriches the soil. Its long branching roots penetrate far down, 15 to 20 feet, and so loosen the subsoil that it is a gigantic subsoiler, resists drought, and gets plant food where other crops would be a failure. When the plants are destroyed in order to raise other crops on Alfalfa land, the large roots decay and produce a vast source of fertility to be used by following crops.

Although fall sowing is preferable, fine results can be obtained from early spring sowing. Give it care and attention, especially the first year, and your trial will show you that you cannot afford to be without it.

Do not buy cheap Alfalfa seed. If it's cheap, it is not pure Alfalfa but mixed with weed seeds. Weeds are very troublesome to Alfalfa, crowding it out and ruining the quality of your hay, so be sure to get the highest grade seed and no other kind. This is absolutely essential to success. Sow in thoroughly prepared soil, either broadcast or in drills, at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA—Is proving of special value in this section where winters are mild. It is characterized by its large leaflets and by the hairiness of its stems and leaves, quick recovery after cutting, and its rapid growth during the growing season, and also by its ability to grow in cooler temperatures than ordinary alfalfa. We do not hesitate to recommend your planting this variety. **Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; not prepaid.**

Larger quantities at market prices.

CHILEAN ALFALFA—is the old stand by. Many preferring it to Hairy Peruvian and other varieties. While it does not grow as fast it produces a finer grade of hay. Cattle preferring it to the others. It is much longer lived than the Hairy Peruvian some fields being twenty years old and still producing paying crops. It will stand much colder weather than any other variety and is grown in every state in the Union. **Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.70, not prepaid.**

Write for special prices in large quantities.

We carry a complete stock of certified Chilean, Modoc, Arizona, Byron and Common Alfalfa seed, and all of it is the strongest American grown seed on the market. When ready to buy, write for our best prices

MEDIUM RED CLOVER—This is the most important of all clovers and the standard everywhere for hay and pasture. It is known as Common red or June Clover in many sections. **Lb., 35c.** Larger lots at market prices.

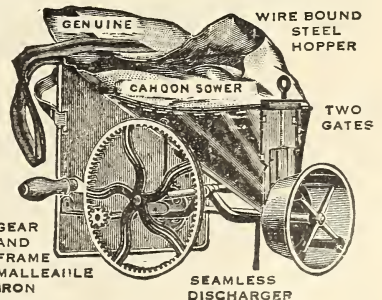
MAMMOTH RED, or SAPLING CLOVER—Grows much larger and lasts longer than the common Red Clover; being a rank grower, it is largely used for soiling. Fifteen pounds to the acre. **Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.80; not prepaid.** Large lots at market rates.

ALSIKE—Succeeds best in cold, stiff soils and in marshy lands where it is too wet for other species: is very hardy and withstands severe cold: is a good honey plant for bees. Fifteen pounds will sow an acre. **Lb., 35c.** Larger lots at market prices.

SWEET CLOVER, BOKHARA or BEE CLOVER—will grow on any soil and is invaluable for bee food. It is greatly relished by the bees and makes superior honey. Of great value as a fertilizer. Sweet Clover will furnish the soil with bacteria for the successful growing of alfalfa. It will make sandy loams fertile. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. **Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50; not prepaid.**

Will sow all kinds of grass and grain seeds from 4 to 8 acres per hour at a common walking gait. Heavy seeds, such as wheat it will throw 40 feet (20 ft. each side of the operator) lighter seeds. **GEAR** of course, will and not be thrown so far. Weight **8 lbs.** Price **\$5.50.**

A machine which should be on every farm. It is light, strong and durable, and with ordinary care will last a lifetime. It will sow clover, corn, and grass seeds and fertilizers of all kinds perfectly even, and any desired quantity per acre by following the simple directions on every machine. Price, **\$2.50, not prepaid.** Weight **5 lbs.**



We sell only the highest grade seeds, 99% pure or over

KNOX'S FARM SEEDS

We claim that we sell the highest grades of Grass and Clover seeds that are offered in this country. We do not intend to compete with samples offered by commission merchants, many of whom have no knowledge of the seeds they sell, whether good, bad or indifferent. Should the seed prove poor or mixed, the loss to the planter is ten times more than the entire cost of the seed. The difference in price between choice, clean seed and second or third quality is from 1 to 2 cents per pound. Every intelligent farmer knows that the best seed that can be obtained is the cheapest in the long run. Customers, of course, understand, that the prices of Grass and Clover seeds are subject to change. Be sure to obtain our samples and prices before you buy elsewhere. Special rates on large quantities. 25 lbs. sold at 100 lb. rate.

AMERICAN or LIBERTY MILLET—Will grow on any good land and yields heavily when artificially watered; yields from 40 to 60 bushels of seed to the acre, which is excellent food for stock or poultry. A good green fodder plant. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Not prepaid.**

AWNLESS BROME GRASS—A valuable grass for light soils and dry situations; good for both grazing and hay. Sow broadcast, 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre, in spring or early summer. **Lb., 40c.**

ORCHARD GRASS—This grass is extremely quick to recover from close cropping and is highly valuable on account of its earliness and rapidity of growth. Succeeds on almost any soil, especially in moist, shady places. It exhausts the soil less than other grasses and withstands drought, keeping green when other grasses are burned up. It is inclined to grow in tufts and should therefore be sown very evenly. Sow 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. **Lb., 30c.**

TIMOTHY—This perennial grass thrives best in moist, loamy soils, attaining a height of 4 feet, and is exceedingly nutritious, making fine hay. Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre. **Lb. 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Not prepaid.**

FETERITA—Resembles Kaffir Corn but is more productive. It stands drought well and is, therefore, valuable in arid tracts. Five lbs. will sow an acre. **Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Not prepaid.**

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX—A splendid pasture plant for all kinds of live stock and especially valuable for fattening sheep. It can be sown at any time during the spring or summer and will be ready for pasturing within six weeks from time of sowing. Sow broadcast, 8 lbs. to the acre. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50. Not prepaid.**

SORGHUM or EARLY AMBER CANE—If not allowed to grow too high, can be cut several times through the season and makes good sweet hay. Sow broadcast, unless the soil is quite sandy, when it is best to sow in drill. **Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00. Not prepaid.**

KAFFIR CORN—An excellent fodder plant, yielding two crops of fodder during a season. It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight upright growth. For the grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 6 to 10 lbs. of seed per acre. For fodder, sow 1 to 1½ bushels either broadcast or in drills. **Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00. Not prepaid.**

PEAS, CANADIAN FIELD—These are usually sown with oats and cut when the oats head, but before the grain is ripe. For best results sow 40 lbs. of oats and 100 lbs. of peas to the acre. **Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$5c. Not prepaid.**

EGYPTIAN CORN—A good strain for dry sections and seasons. The grain is small and can be used as chicken feed. **Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., \$5c. Not prepaid.**

COWPEAS, BLACK EYE—One of the best varieties that can be secured for a green cover crop. **Lb., 15c.**

COWPEAS-WHIPPOWILL—Especially good in the North and West as it matures early. **Lb., 15c.**

SUNFLOWER, MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—An excellent and cheap poultry food. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre. **Lb., 15c.**

SOJA BEAN—An excellent green fodder and silage plant, as well as a valuable forage crop or green manure. Sow after danger of frost is past, sow in drills 4 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed to the acre. **Lb., 15c.**

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH (A triplex semi-bacata)—This is a valuable forage plant for poor soils. It is best to sow the seed in the fall to get the benefit of the early rains. Using 2 lbs. of seed to the acre.

HEMP, KENTUCKY—A staple crop, sown broadcast, using 25 lbs. of seed to the acre. For a seed crop, should be sown in hills 4 feet apart. Grows 12 to 14 feet high, with deep-cut, dark green, fragrant leaves. **Lb., 15c.**

SHALLU or EGYPTIAN WHEAT—Is one of the most drought-resisting grain crops known. Especially suited to dry-land-farming operations and localities where the normal rainfall is limited. Under irrigated conditions it grows to best advantage. The grain is claimed to possess all the feeding values of wheat, and is especially valuable as a food for hogs, chickens and cattle. **Lb., 15c.**

BROOM CORN, DWARF—This is the best variety used for the manufacture of brooms. Grows very productive. Six to 8 lbs. to the acre. **Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., at market price.**

NEW SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT—This is a very thin-shelled buckwheat of silver gray color; the kernels are of medium size and very sound. **Lb., 15c.**

COW KALE—This will yield a much heavier crop than Dwarf Essex Rape and is now considered superior to Rape in some sections. It grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. Hogs and sheep eat it greedily. It grows well and produces heavily on most any land and the plant is quite hardy. The seed can be sown early in April or any time thereafter till midsummer. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb., 75c.**

MILO MAIZE—Very similar in manner of growth to Kaffir Corn, but is preferred by many growers who claim that it produces more grain per acre and better quality of forage than any of the non-saccharine sorghums. It is grown and handled in same manner as Amber Cane or Kaffir for hay and fodder and will make splendid ensilage if cut up with corn. **Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$5c. Not prepaid.**



Sudan Grass

SUDAN GRASS—Sudan is a tall, annual grass, reaching a height of from seven to nine feet when planted in rows and allowed to mature for a seed crop; broadcasted and cut "in the bloom" for hay, about four feet.

The hay is softer than Johnson Grass or sorghum, the stems are smaller and more leafy.

It is easily cured and handled as a hay crop. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and will leave any other hay for it.

For a seed crop plant 2 lbs. seed per acre in rows 36 inches apart. For hay crop broadcast or drill 12 to 20 lbs. to acre. Yields 500 to 1,000 lbs. seed or three tons cured hay per cutting per acre with three cuttings per season. **Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., 90c. Not prepaid.**

When quantity of any of the above is wanted always write for latest market price

Cover Crops

One of the best and most economical ways of restoring worn-out soil or building up poor soil is by the use of nitrogen-gathering green cover-crops. It is necessary for the orchardist to use some cover-crop to insure a profitable crop, and the following varieties are recommended for this purpose.

OREGON VETCH

(*Vicia sativa*)

Probably more Vetch is now planted for cover-crop than anything else. The common Vetch is the variety used almost entirely in California, and is usually planted in the fall and plowed under the following spring. It is a pea-like plant, growing about 4 feet high, and produces, perhaps, more green matter than any other legume that will withstand the winter. Where planted for soil improvement, about 40 lbs. of seed are sown to the acre broadcast.

Vetch also makes splendid hay, but if intended to be sown for this purpose, some sort of grain should be mixed with it. This for the reason that the Vetch grows so tall it will fall over, and it is necessary to give it support. It is recommended that oats or barley be used with the Vetch where planted for hay, using about 60 pounds of one of the former and 30 pounds of Vetch to the acre. **Lb., 15c; 10 lbs. 55c; not prepaid.** Large lots at market.

PURPLE VETCH—Makes the quickest growth of any cover-crop and can be planted later. Makes the heaviest growth of any leguminous cover-crop known. The demand for this vetch is greater than the supply. **Lb., 20c.**

HAIRY VETCH—The true Winter Vetch. A forage plant which has proved of highest value. It succeeds and produces good crops on poor sandy soils, and grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet. It is exceedingly nutritious, is eaten with relish and may be fed with safety to all kinds of stock. Is the earliest crop for cutting, and a full crop may be taken off the land in time for the spring crops. It serves equally well as a cover crop, for pastures, hay, or as a soil renovator. In the far North sow in the early spring; in moderate climates sow from September to January, broadcast or in drills, at the rate of 1 bushel per acre, with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel of rye, wheat, oats, or barley. Cut when the vetches are in full bloom. **Lb., 20c.**

BUR CLOVER

(*Medicago denticulata*)

This is our native Clover, and one of the best nitrogen-gathering crops that is known; it is by far the very best crop for poor or dry land, as it needs but little moisture. It is also very valuable for permanent pasturage and re-seeds itself very rapidly.

While some regard Bur Clover as a pest, it is, nevertheless, a most valuable soil-improving and winter grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer. This seed is sown at the rate of about 20 pounds to the acre. **Lb., 40c.** Large lots at market price.

SWEET CLOVER

**The Greatest Soil Renovator Hay and Pasture Crop
Two Hay Crops in One Season May be Had
from Sweet Clover**

Sweet Clover provides the quickest and cheapest way to make unfertile soils fertile. It will thrive well on extremely poor land and bring it up to grow more profitable crops. In feeding value, it is second only to Alfalfa.

ADVANTAGES OF SWEET CLOVER

- Like Alfalfa, it is rich in protein.
- Will not bloat cattle or sheep.
- Equal to Alfalfa for pasture.
- Is a great milk producer.
- Furnishes early spring pasture.
- Fits well in the crop rotation.
- It is a great soil enriching crop.
- Better than any of the common clovers as a green manure crop.
- Is a valuable plant for honey bees.
- Prepares the soil for Alfalfa.
- Roots are soft and give no trouble in plowing.
- Its roots decay rapidly, adding much nitrogen and humus to the soil.
- Will produce a crop in all parts of the U. S.
- Will grow under conditions where Clover and Alfalfa fail: (a) On low, wet, alkali and acid soils. (b) On hard, compact soils. (c) On poor soils, especially where there is lime.

USES OF THE CROP—One of the advantages of Sweet Clover lies in its ability to make a quick growth in the spring. In the North a crop may be taken off as early as the middle of June. Crops should be pastured as soon as plants reach a height of 5 to 6 inches. The second season in the North two hay crops or one hay and one seed crop may be obtained. In the South two hay crops and a seed crop. When a permanent pasture is wanted seedlings are usually made for two successive seasons.

STARTING THE CROP—Sweet Clover may be seeded in either spring or fall, but where winters are severe, we recommend spring seeding. This may be done either early or late and with or without a nurse crop. Start with a firm, fine seed bed. **Use 18 lbs. of seed per acre.**

SWEET CLOVER SEED—Sweet Clover seed is rather hard shelled. We therefore, run the seed through a scarifying process which greatly increases the germination and insures you of a good stand. Our stocks are Northern grown of the very purest quality.

White Blossom Sweet Clover

(*Melilotus Alba*—Biennial)

The White Blossom variety is the one most generally used and is the type most valuable as a soil renovator and general purpose crop.

It is a very rank grower, which makes it especially valuable for plowing under as a green manure crop, and it is also a very heavy nitrogen builder.

When used as a pasture crop, the stock should be turned in on it while young and tender and at this stage is very palatable to all live stock and a longing taste is acquired for it.

No other crop will add as much fertility to the soil as a feed crop; ranks on a par with Alfalfa. As a hay crop it will yield more per acre than any other type and is conceded to be the most desirable under the average conditions. **Lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.** For quantity prices write.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

(*Melilotus Indica*)

This variety of seed is now receiving special mention, particularly in southern California. It has wonderful nitrogen-gathering properties, and opens up the soil well for irrigation by reason of the big tap-root it sends into the ground. The seed is sown at the rate of about 20 pounds to the acre, and is more economical to plant than any other variety of seed used for soiling purposes. **Lb., 10c.** Large lots at market price.

PEAS, CANADIAN FIELD—These are usually sown with oats and cut when the oats head, but before the grain is ripe. For best results sow 40 lbs. of oats and 100 lbs. of peas to the acre. **Lb. 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; not prepaid.**

FARMOGERM

Use **FARMOGERM**, the original seed **Inoculant**. Inoculated legumes are Nature's fertilizer, the cheapest in the world. Leguminous crops, with their nitrogen-fixing bacteria, give a fertility to the soil that no other crop does.

Special bacteria for every crop. In ordering, be sure and state what crop you want inoculation for. Good for Alfalfa, Alsike, Clover, Burr Clover, Red Clover, Sweet Clover, *Melilotus Ind.*, White Clover, Garden Peas, Canada Peas, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Garden Beans, Vetch, Peanuts, Sweet Peas. **Prices $\frac{1}{4}$ acre size, 50c; 1 acre size, \$1.00; 3 acre size, \$2.50; 12 acre size, \$9.**

For bigger crops inoculate your seed with Farmogerm



FLOWER SEEDS

In listing our flower seeds for the new year we have endeavored to limit our list to those only of proven varieties, leaving out novelties that have not been proven. Our flower seeds are grown by one of the largest and best growers in the country and are shipped to us in bulk. We carry a complete stock of flower seeds at all times, putting up our packages from fresh seed as they are needed. Should you desire a flower that is not listed in this catalog, write us, and if we haven't it in stock we will endeavor to obtain it for you from a reliable source.

Tender or Greenhouse means the plant will not stand the least frost. All such must be planted late in spring (May) or in a greenhouse.

Half Hardy means the plant will stand any light frost, but needs protection against very cold weather. These should be planted in the spring (March and April), not in the fall.

Hardy means the plant will stand considerable frost, or practically all we have on the Pacific Coast. These may be planted in the fall or in the spring (October to May). If sown in the fall they will come into bloom earlier than if sown in spring, even if the plants do not make much progress during the cold weather.

Annuals are plants that bloom in the first year from seed, and the plant dies after one season.

Tender annuals must be sown in spring (April to June) and hardy annuals may be sown in either spring or fall (October to May).

Biennials are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and plant dies after blooming. In California many of these will bloom the first year if sown early. Sow under same conditions as perennials.

Perennials are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and the plant lives and blooms during successive years. If sown in early spring (February to April 15) many perennials will bloom the first year from seed. Tender and half-hardy perennials are best sown in spring after frost is over (April 15 to June). Hardy perennials are best sown in late summer and early fall (July to October) for next year's flowers.



ASTERS

The Asters, in the beautiful double varieties, are unsurpassed for bedding and cut flowers. They are very profitable for the florist and also one of the most satisfactory for the home garden. The many delicate shades and beautiful colors, the size, form and long blooming season, all make for the great popularity of these charming flowers. Asters are very hardy and may be planted outdoors as soon as the soil is warm and dry. You can start them indoors or in a cold-frame in January or February and transplant outdoors after killing frost danger is past. Plant in well prepared good garden soil in rows 18 or 24 inches apart; cover seed with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch fine soil firmly pressed down and when plants are 2 inches high, thin to 15 inches apart in row. Seeds may be planted in beds outdoors and transplanted when 2 or 3 inches high. Keep plants well watered in warm and dry weather, watering in morning or evening 2 or 3 times a week. For late flowering, seed may be sown in May or June. By disbudding, letting only a few flowers come on each plant, much larger flowers will form, as large as and more beautiful than ordinary chrysanthemums.

BRANCHING COMET ASTERS

Our new Giant Comet type of full double-branching Asters is marvelous for size, beauty and full petals, making the most perfect and fullest flowers of the Comet type. Plants sturdy and vigorous, branching freely and showing scores of finest flowers. These are of extraordinary size, full, double and of wonderful clear tones of color. **Branching Comet, mixed, pkt., 10c.**

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED

In size of flower and habit of plant this surpasses all other dwarf varieties. The flowers are Chrysanthemum shaped, and produced in clusters from 15 to 20 in a cluster. Very useful for edgings of beds, pot culture and beds 9 to 12 inches. Finest Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

IMPROVED CREGO

Plants robust, about two feet high. Flowers large, double and well formed, of the Comet type, making a fine variety for all purposes.

WHITE—Pkt., 10c.
CRIMSON—Pkt., 10c.
LAVENDER—Pkt., 10c.
PURPLE—Pkt., 10c.
SHELL PINK—Pkt., 10c.

AMERICAN BRANCHING ASTERS

A type of very strong growing Asters, blooming in late July and August in this latitude. Full petalled extra large flowers of fine form are produced on long stems. The petals are long, rather broad, of good substance and the flowers last a long time after being cut; shipping well. The plants grow 24 to 30 inches high and are branching in habit. These are the latest varieties to come in bloom and they produce very large flowers of the deepest and finest colors and are very prolific. **American Branching, mixed Pkt., 10c.**

GIANT COMET ASTERS

Also known as Ostrich Plume because of their attractive, light, feathery appearance. There are no finer Asters than these. They bloom in mid-season with flowers of the largest size, fully double, and their graceful forms on long, strong stems are made even more beautiful by having very long petals that are decidedly curled and twisted. The plants are branching and very vigorous growers. **Giant Comet Asters, mixed, pkt., 10c.**

ACROCLINIUM

(Everlasting)

A very pretty, half hardy double daisy-like flower, about one and one-half inches in diameter. Each flower-head is borne singly on a very long stem leaves small, narrow, alternate. **Mixed, pkt., 10c.**

AGERATUM (Floss Flower)

A beautiful, hardy annual of neat bushy habit. The attractive feathery flowers borne in dense clusters are very useful for bouquets. Very desirable for outdoor bedding and borders, being covered with bloom nearly all summer. **Mixed, Pkt., 10c.**

ALYSSUM

The annual varieties can be grown very readily either outdoors or in the house and by cutting back the plants properly an almost constant succession of bloom may be had. Seed can be sown in open ground very early in spring, or may also be sown outdoors in fall.

SWEET (Maritimum).—This very hardy annual for borders, edging or massing in small beds, comes into bloom early in the spring, covering itself with clusters of trusses of small, pure white cruciform flowers. They have a peculiar, delicate fragrance and are useful in small bouquets. Usually not over eight inches high but spreading. **Pkt., 10c.**

CARPET OF SNOW (Little Gem).—Pure white, very dwarf and sweet-scented. The best white-flowering border plant. Height 4 inches. **Pkt., 10c.**

AGROSTEMMA (Rose of Heaven)

Exceedingly pretty and graceful flowers. Red, white, and red and white flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

AMARANTHUS

These plants afford brilliant contrasts of color, being useful for tall borders, groups and foliage effects. The leaves and stems are of different shades of red, blended usually with green; two to three feet high. Seed may be sown in open ground early in spring, covering one-fourth inch deep; thin two to three feet apart. **Pkt., 10c.**

TRICOLOR.—Leaves yellow, red and green; well known as "Joseph's Coat." Hardy annual; 2 feet high. **Pkt., 10c.**

CAUDATUS (Love Lies Bleeding).—Produces long, drooping chains of brilliant colored flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

AMPELOPSIS

QUINQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper)—A very popular climber. Hardy perennial. Seed may be sown any time of the year. During the summer the foliage is green changing to various shades of bronze red during the fall. **Pkt., 10c.**

VEITCHI (Boston Ivy)—A valuable perennial climber which grows rapidly, clinging to brick and wood. The leaves are deep green, changing to scarlet in the fall. **Pkt., 10c.**

ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAP-DRAGON.

This flower is next to the sweet peas in popularity. Flowers of the most brilliant colors, which remain in bloom from early in July until frost. Seeds may be sown in a sunny situation the first part of May. If real early blossoms are desired they may be started in a box or hot bed and set out when danger of frost is past. **Mixed, pkt., 10c.**

Delicate, rose pink.....	Pkt., 10c.
Scarlet	Pkt., 10c
Golden King	Pkt., 10c
White	Pkt., 10c
Finest Mixed	Pkt., 10c

TOM THUMB.—An excellent mixture containing all shades of these showy flowers. Splendid for edging and showy display. Height 10 inches. **Mixed, Pkt., 10c.**

ABRONIA

UMBELLATA (Sand Verbena)—Pretty little plants resembling the Verbena in their style of growth. The flowers are very fragrant, and especially so in the evening. H. H. Rosy lilac, 6 inches. **Pkt., 10c.**



Columbine

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE

Aquilegias or Columbines are among the most beautiful of hardy spring and early summer flowers, and unlike many perennials the best varieties are produced from seed. They are very effective when grown in the herbaceous border and make charming specimens for vases and table decoration.

AMERICAN HYBRID COLUMBINE.—The highest perfection attained in the development of this favorite flower. The plants are extremely robust with large handsome foliage; the flower stems often 40 inches in height, carrying magnificent clusters of immense long spurred single flowers which last a long time in bloom. The large unique, long-spurred flowers, gracefully hung on long stems, are not only brilliantly effective on the plant, but equally as desirable when cut for vase and house decoration. **Pkt., 10c.**

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE

(*Dolichos lignosus*.)—A very rapid growing vine, with pretty foliage and rose and purple pea-shaped flowers. Valuable for covering up fences quickly; stands the heat well. The seed should be soaked in hot water about 12 hours before sowing. **Pkt., 10c**

ANEMONE

Also known as Wind Flower. They are handy perennials and are the first flowers to bloom each year. Are valuable for edging or massing and are profuse bloomers of beautiful colors. Grow 2 to 3 feet high, the cut flowers making beautiful bouquets. **Pkt., 10c.**

ASPARAGUS FERN

PLUMOSUS NANUS (Lace Fern).—Most delicately graceful foliage. A dainty pot plant for indoor decoration. **Pkt., 15c.**

SPRENGERI (Emerald Feather).—Of drooping growth. Makes a pretty graceful plant for hanging baskets. **Pkt., 15c.**

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS

(African Lilac Daisy)

Large pearly white Marguerite-like flower, with delicate mauve center surrounded by a narrow golden band. The whole plant is covered with white down. Half hardy annual. Height 2 feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

BALSAM (Camellia)**The old Fashioned Flower Touch-Me-Not or Lady Slipper**

The old and familiar Touch-Me-Not or Lady Slipper improved until those familiar with the old forms would hardly recognize the large waxy flowers with their elegant shades of color and variegations as belonging to the same class. They grow luxuriantly all through the West with little attention in any good garden soil, and well repay one for the little trouble. Sow in open ground after danger of frost is past, or earlier in protected boxes. For the best growth and effect plants should be set about 18 inches apart.

CAMELLIA—Light Pink—Pkt., 10c.

CAMELLIA—Scarlet—Pkt., 10c.

ROSE FLOWERS—Mixed Colors—Pkt., 10c.

TALL DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM APPLE

Quick growing climber, ornamental foliage, interesting and valuable fruits which are esteemed for medicinal purposes. The fruits burst and throw the seeds a considerable distance, a source of amusement for the children. It is often used with other climbing plants for shading porches, balconies and outdoor seats. **Packet, 10c.**

BALLOON VINE (Love in a Pot)

Interesting climber from the East Indies. A general favorite. Rapid growing annual climber delighting in warm weather. Small white flowers, followed by inflated seed vessels like miniature balloons. This most interesting climbing plant fit for shading porches or outdoor seats and the novelty of its little balloon-like fruits never wears off. Try a packet of it this year. **Pkt., 10c.**

BARTONIA AUREA (Blazing Star)

Handsome, with downy foliage; fragrant, large, golden yellow flowers, which open in the evening. Thrive in any soil; height about 3 feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

BRACHYCOME

(Swan River Daisy)

A free flowering annual, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers, suitable for edging, small beds or pot culture. **Pkt., 10c.**

BEAN-SCARLET RUNNER

The well known rapid-growing annual climber, producing bright red flowers, from July to September. The foliage being dense, makes it splendid for porches or any location where shade is desired. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.**

BEGONIA

The tuberous rooted Begonia is one of the finest greenhouse plants. Sow in early spring, in fine sterilized soil, leaf-mold and sand. Cover the seeds very slightly and place a sheet of glass over each pan or flat until the young plants are up. Prick off singly as soon as large enough to handle and place in small pots when ready, potting into the larger sizes as they fill the smaller with roots. **Pkt., 15c.**

BROWALLIA

GRANDIFLORA—Most beautiful of all Browallias. Grow only about 1 ft. high; form dense little bushes covered with abundance of delightful extra large sky-blue flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

BLEEDING HEART

The beautiful lyre flower—one of the most ornamental of spring flowering plants, with elegant green foliage and long drooping racemes of heart-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Plant from November to April. **Pkt., 15c.**

CACALIA

COCCINEA—A handsome, free-flowering little plant; owing to peculiar form of the flower is sometimes called Tassel Flower or Flora's Paint Brush. Scarlet bloom. **Pkt. 10c.**

COSMOS

Very effective for autumn flowering in broad masses or backgrounds. A hardy and rapid growing annual, forming bush-like plants with feathery green foliage, four to six feet high, covered with large flowers.

Sow outdoors early in spring in rather light soil, not too rich, and preferably in a sunny situation. Cover the seed with one-fourth to one-half inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. If planted in rows, make the rows about two feet apart and when the young plants are well up, thin from four to six inches apart in the row.

EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS—These early flowering strains are about four feet high and bloom profusely four to six weeks earlier than the giant sorts. **Mixed colors, Pkt., 10c.**

LATE GIANT COSMOS—This variety should be planted in late spring and summer for fall blooming. The plants often reach a height of six feet and make a splendid background.

Late Mammoth White, Pink, Crimson, Mixed; Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS

This new type of Cosmos is unique and exceedingly pretty. The flowers are of good size, with fully double centers and an outer row of broad ray petals. The plants are vigorous, attaining a height of 4 feet, and are covered with blooms. This is the best of all Cosmos for cut flowers, lasting well in water, and the dainty colors are most attractive for either garden or table decoration. Give Cosmos the full sunshine for successful growth. **Pkt., 15c.**



Cosmos

Plant Cosmos for a profusion of foliage and blooms

CALLIOPSIS

Many most showy flowers are common and grow anywhere without trouble or care. Of these is the Calliopsis.

SINGLE MIXED—Mixture of annual varieties. Many shades of yellow, red and brown. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.

NEW DOUBLE—A beautiful and charming new type of the annual Calliopsis. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.

CARNATION

CARNATION MARQUERITE—This half-hardy perennial often blooms the first season from seed, and they are exceedingly valuable for bedding and pot culture. Very free flowering, exceedingly fragrant, large flowered and double. Eighteen inches.

RED—Pkt., 10c. **WHITE**—Pkt., 10c.

MIXED—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

CANDYTUFT—(Iberis Umbellata)

Candytuft is one of the most prized garden annuals. Easily grown from seed and does not need transplanting. Fine for cut flowers.

WHITE—Pkt., 10c. **CRIMSON**—Pkt., 10c.

LAVENDER—Pkt., 10c. **MIXED**—Pkt., 10c.

CELOSIA OR COCKSCOMB

Free flowering, highly ornamental plants of easiest culture, growing best in rather light soil. Blooming season June to November. They make grand border plants and the dwarf sorts are attractive for pot culture.

PLUMOSA (Feathered Cockscornb)—Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high and produce feathery plumes of vivid colors. Pkt., 10c.

CRISTATA (Mammoth)—Comb-like flowers of large size and rich color. Plants tall and strong. Pkt., 10c.

CELOSIA CHILDSII (The Chinese Woolflower)—Plants grow two to three feet high, the blooms starting early with a central globular head which often reaches the immense size of two feet in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of wool. Scarlet, pink and yellow. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS

(Perennial)—These beautiful and ornamental foliage plants, producing the most attractive colors, are a most interesting subject to grow from seed. To watch the foliage change into a variety of colors as it grows day by day is wonderful. Choice mixed, Pkt., 15c.

CAMPANULA or CANTERBURY BELLS

(Perennial)

Large, bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors—blue, pink and white. They are very ornamental plants with perfect masses of bloom, often bearing 100 to 200 blossoms on one spike. Sow seed in the open ground, cover lightly and thin plants to stand 12 inches apart. Single mixed, Pkt., 10c.

CANARY BIRD VINE

A rapid growing climber of the Nasturtium family, with handsome, finely cut foliage, producing an abundance of bright, canary-yellow, bird-like blossoms from July until frost. An excellent winter window vine. Height, fifteen feet. Pkt., 10c.

CANNAS

One of the most effective of showy foliage plants. The seed should be cut off or filed at one end. Plant indoors one-half inch deep in rich soil and keep moist until sprouted.

FINEST MIXTURE—Contains many large, flowering varieties. Pkt., 10c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

A strong, rapid grower, attaining a height of thirty feet or more, with beautiful fern-like lacinated foliage, covered with fiery cardinal-red flowers from midsummer till frost. The flowers are about 1½ inches in diameter, and are borne in clusters of five to seven blossoms each. It delights in a warm, sunny situation and good soil. Pkt., 15c.

COREOPSIS

LANCEOLATA, GRANDIFLORA—A most showy flower with its cloud of bright yellow blossoms from June till fall. The plant grows 3 to 4 feet tall with very long stemmed blossoms that have few equals for cutting. Pkt., 10c.



Calliopsis

CASTOR BEAN

(Ricinus)

Tall majestic plants for lawns or driveways; with broad, beautifully lobed, palm-like leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet, or of green, prickly seed pods. Makes a rapid growth in rich soil. Sow seed outdoors after danger from frost is over, preferably in light rich soil, or for earlier blooms start indoors and transplant. For best development each plant should have at least four feet each way. Its rich, luxuriant growth makes it very attractive for a long distance either grown singly or in groups or as center plants with Canas, Dahlias, etc., giving a semi-tropical effect. Seed beautifully striped or mottled. Tender annual six to fifteen feet high. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA

Centaureas embrace a number of species, some being grown only for their foliage. Sow the seed early in boxes and transplant in March or in the open in April. All make excellent cut-flowers, except the white-leaved sorts. Height 1½ to 2 feet.

CYANUS (Bachelor's Button; Bluebottle; Cornflower)—Of easy culture. Sow the seed where it is to remain and thin plants to 3 to 4 inches apart. Mixed, Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

IMPERIALIS (Royal Sweet Sultan)—The finest of Sweet Sultans. The plants are very strong and bear giant flowers on stiff, long stems; excellent for cutting, lasting a week when cut. Three feet tall.

MIXED—Pkt., 10c.

PURPLE SHADES—Pkt., 10c.

WHITE—Pkt., 10c

PINK—Pkt., 10c.

LAVENDER—Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Showy and very effective garden annuals of easy culture, doing especially well in our state. The annual Chrysanthemums have a beauty distinctly their own. The plants grow from 12 to 14 inches high, have fine delicate foliage, and produce beautiful flowers in great abundance. Splendid for cutting.

SINGLE MIXED—Lovely daisy-like flowers. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 15c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Showy double flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

DOUBLE WHITE—Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE YELLOW—Pkt., 10c.

CLARKIA

Beautiful, hardy annuals with rose colored, white and purple flowers, in delicate but very brilliant shades. The plants are about one and one-half to two feet high and are profuse bloomers.

Sow in light, warm soil, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, or if planted in August they will bloom the following summer. Double mixed.

APPLE BLOSSOM—Pkt., 10c

SALMON QUEEN—Pkt., 10c

PURPLE PRINCE—Pkt., 10c

CHOICE MIXED—Pkt., 10c

CINERARIA

Cinerarias are easily grown from seed in the greenhouse. The large heads of brilliant daisy-like flowers of many colors, usually sharply margined and with dark eye, are very desirable in pots. The plants are often as broad as high and the velvety leaves are shaded on the under side.

HYBRIDA, CHOICEST MIXED—Large flowering. Pkt., 25c.

CLEMATIS

Paniculata. One of the finest hardy perennial climbers. Of robust habit, and covered from the ground to the summit with pure white fragrant flowers. The flowers are followed by pretty pods of bronzy-red, 12 feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

COBAEA

A rapid growing climber with beautiful dark green foliage, bearing on graceful stems, large, bell-shaped flowers, green at first but rapidly changing to a beautiful deep violet blue.

SCANDENS—Large, bell-shaped. Pkt., 10c.

COIX LACHRYMAE

(Job's Tears)

Curious ornamental grass with broad corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Valuable for winter bouquets with everlasting flowers. Strings of handsome beads are made from the seeds. Hardy annual; three feet high. **Pkt., 10c.**

CYPRESS VINE

A popular climber noted for dainty fern-like foliage and star-shaped flowers. Finest mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

CYCLAMEN

Popular free flowering, bulbous plants for house culture, producing graceful orchid-like flowers during the fall, winter and spring. Colors range from white to darkest crimson, with all intermediate shades. **Show Mixture, Pkt. 25c.**

DAHLIAS

It is not generally realized that most beautiful Dahlias may be grown and flowered in late summer and autumn from spring sown seed. Many of them, differing from any of the named varieties on the market, and some from seed are equally beautiful, the production of novel forms and combinations of colorings being most interesting.

SINGLE GIANT PERFECTION—This variety produces flowers of immense size of the most bewildering variety of color. **Pkt., 10c.**

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING—Double show and fancy sorts. **Pkt., 10c.**

DATURA—(Angels Trumpet)

A vigorous growing plant producing immense flowers ranging in color from white to pure yellow. They are well suited for borders or for specimen plants on the lawn, or for the center of ornamental beds. **Pkt., 10c.**

DIANTHUS, OR PINK

Few flowers can equal these in beauty and profusion of bloom. They comprise many beautiful markings, rich and varied in colors. The plants bloom until frost.

DOUBLE MIXED—All the most beautiful and showy double varieties. **Pkt., 10c.**

SINGLE MIXED—Fringed flowers of various colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

DELPHINIUM—Perennial Larkspur

These handsome, stately border plants produce long bold flower spikes ranging in color from the palest sky-blue to the darkest shades of indigo and violet, and are unrivaled for producing blue effects in the summer border. If after the first flowering the stems are cut down close to the ground to induce fresh growth, they will bloom again in autumn.

BELLADONNA—Cambridge blue. **Pkt., 10c.**
Mixed colors, Pkt., 10c.

DIGITALIS—(Foxglove)

Hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed. The bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes, and come in shades of purple, lavender, rose and white, all spotted lightly inside. Thrives well in cool, shady locations.

WHITE—Pkt., 10c.

ROSE—Pkt., 10c.

PURPLE—Pkt., 10c.

MIXED—Pkt., 10c.



Blue Lace Flower

DIDISCUS COERULEA

BLUE LACE FLOWER—A delightful annual which produces flowers of a sky-blue color. The flower itself ranges from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, and in formation is similar to the Scabiosa. Should be started under glass or in a seed bed, and then transplanted to its permanent position. It is especially fine for forcing under glass. Half shady position is best. **Pkt., 10c.**

DIMORPHOTHECA—(African Daisy)

AURANTIACA—A rare, extremely showy and greatly improved annual which has become a general favorite. The bushy plants grow about fifteen inches high. The flowers are often three inches across, of unique, rich, glossy orange gold color. Blooms until late fall. **Pkt., 10c.**

DOLICHOS—(Hyacinth Bean)

A tender climbing annual; flowers profusely and in clusters of white, purple and lilac shades. The flower spikes are followed profusely by ornamental seed-pods. Height 10 to 20 feet. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

See *Acroclinium*, *Gomphrena*, *Helichrysum*.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—(California Poppy)

A hardy annual, with fine-cut, feathery foliage and beautiful, velvety, cup-shaped flowers. Seeds may be sown in fall and any time thereafter until the following April, where plants are to remain, as they do not transplant easily. Height, 2 feet.

CALIFORNIA—Large, pale yellow. **Pkt., 10c.**
Mixed colors, Pkt., 10c.



DAISY, SHASTA

Our choice Alaska variety with flowers of purest glistening white with broad overlapping petals, one of the finest and most attractive flowers grown. These flowers are much larger than common daisies, often 5 inches across, and make fine cut flowers with long stems, lasting a week or two after being cut. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high and excellent for beds, borders, clumps and cut flowers. It lasts for years and makes fine borders and clumps. **Pkt., 10c.**

DAISY, DOUBLE ENGLISH

(Bellis Perennis)

The true English Daisy, perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Blooms in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills; then transplant to permanent location. Treat same as violets. Can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil and last for years. They make the finest low borders and margins and are beautiful in clumps about the lawn. Grow 6 to 10 inches high. Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

FORGET-ME-NOT—(Myosotis)

Hardy perennial of easy culture. Blooms first year from seed. The flowers are small and star-shaped, borne in clusters on long stems.

ALPESTRIS—Blue. Pkt., 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK—(Marvel of Peru)

Plants are covered for months with innumerable silky flowers of the most ravishing colors, and exhaling a delightful perfume. It is an evening bloomer.

TOM THUMB, YELLOW LEAVED—Mixed colors. A new dwarf strain of great beauty. Grows only twelve inches high, and each plant is a compact mass of lovely yellowish leaves which in evening are hidden by hundreds of gay blossoms. **Pkt., 10c.**

FUCHSIA—(Ladies' Eardrop)

G. P.—Well known greenhouse plant, blooms from seed first year if planted early. **Pkt., 60c.**

GODETIA

Handsome, showy annual about one foot high, of dwarf, compact growth; bear freely flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of exquisite colors. Mixed varieties and colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Brilliant, Crimson Glow, Duchess of Albany and Mixed colors—Pkt., 10c.

GERANIUMS

An old garden favorite and its popularity has not diminished with the years. They are generally grown from slips but they will produce almost as easily from seed and we offer an assortment of mixed varieties, giving different shades in coloring. The seeds should be started indoors early in the spring. The geranium is probably the best known and most admired of any garden flower and the geranium bed is always a beautiful sight and you may expect flowers from early summer until frost.

CHOICE MIXTURE—Seed saved from large flowering varieties and will produce a mixture of colored blooms. **Pkt., 15c.**

GOMPHRENA—(Globe Amaranth)

A showy annual everlasting with clover-like heads. Mixed, white, red and pink. **Pkt., 10c.**

GYPSOPHILA

Free flowering, elegant plants. The annuals are adapted for rustic rockwood and edging. The perennials are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any garden soil.

PANICULATA (Baby's Breath)—Perennial. A mass of the finest leaves and branches, covered with tiny white, star-shaped flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

ELEGANS—Annual. Small, white flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

GOURDS—(Ornamental Climber)

Well-known climbers, with odd-shaped fruit. Fine for training over fences or trellises, and always sure to attract the attention of the children, who love to play with the pretty striped and oddly crooked fruits. Mixed Gourds, **Pkt., 10c.**

GAILLARDIA—(Blanket Flower)

The flowers are dazzling and brilliant in colors, red and yellow predominating. Easy to grow from seed, and will produce in profusion a continuous supply of exquisite flowers on long stems. Blooms from early spring until late fall.



Gaillardia

Will thrive in poor soil and are not affected by extremes of weather. Plants of strong growth with grayish foliage. Height, 18 inches.

GRANDIFLORA—Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

DOUBLE MIXED—**Pkt., 10c.**

HELICHRYSUM

(Straw Flower)

Everlasting flowers suitable for mixed borders. The flowers retain their shape and color for years, but it is necessary to gather them before they are fully expanded, and hung upside down to dry. Useful for winter bouquets, decorating, etc. Annual. Choice Mixed Colors, **Pkt., 10c.**

HIBISCUS

GIANT GOLDEN BOWL—Very large flowers, 6 to 8 inches, of deep cream color with velvety maroon center. Plants grow from 3 to 5 feet and are perennial and bear profusely. **Pkt., 10c.**

HELIOTROPE

A universal favorite on account of its delicious fragrance. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown in early spring will make fine plants during summer. Partial shade suits it best. Annual. Mixed colors, **Pkt., 10c.**

HELIANTHUS

SUNFLOWER—We have in this class plants of very stately growth with immense gaudy flowers, fine for wild gardens, along fences or garden walls.

DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED—Pkt., 10c.

HUMULUS—(Japanese Hop)

A rapid growing ornamental climber covering arbors, trellises, etc., in one season. The foliage resembles the common Hop and is very luxuriant, making a dense vine. Will stand extreme heat and remain green until frost. An annual.

JAPONICUS—Green foliage. Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCKS

Our Hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. Once established they grow and bloom freely for years. Sow in early spring, in boxes or beds, and when 6 to 8 inches high transplant to their permanent place in open ground, placing them 1½ to 2 feet apart. Give them rich soil in a moist location, or where plenty of water can be given and they will grow 5 to 8 feet tall. The Hollyhock is an old-fashioned flower and perhaps no other flower leaves such an impression as does the Hollyhock. The beautiful long spikes filled with tissue paper-like blooms, 3 inches across crushed closely together, give a beautiful and artistic background or tall border. There could hardly be an old-fashioned garden without them. Plant some this year and you will have them for years to come. You should plan your flower garden for permanency and Hollyhocks are very valuable as they can fit in with most any plan.

SINGLE MIXED COLORS, Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE MIXED COLORS, Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE WHITEPkt., 10c.

DOUBLE ROSE ...Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE SCARLET, Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE YELLOW, Pkt., 10c

ICE PLANT

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM—A most interesting plant, with delicate succulent almost transparent branches and leaves. Of drooping habit, adapted to baskets, vase work and rockeries. Prized for its singular foliage, which looks as though covered with particles of ice. Pkt., 10c.

KUDZU VINE

(*Pueraria Thunbergiana*)

Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk-Vine. The most remarkable rapid-growing hardy perennial extant. In rich soil will grow 70 feet in one season. Three months of its growth will equal five years of most vines. Starts into growth slowly, but after three or four weeks grows almost beyond belief. Leaves in shape like lima bean; color, dark green; texture soft and wooly. For porches, arbors, old trees, etc., we know of nothing its equal. Pkt., 10c.

KOCHIA—(Mexican Burning Bush)

A splendid and novel plant. An easily grown annual suitable for all parts of the West. Sown thinly in spring when leaves begin to appear on the trees, it soon forms a cypress-like hedge of symmetrical form and of lively green color; by midsummer it attains a height of about 3 feet and on approach of cool weather the whole plant becomes a deep red. One of the most novel and interesting plants that can be grown from seed in any flower garden. Pkt., 10c.

LANTANA

Tender perennial, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, bearing verbenalike clusters of flowers in orange, white, rose and other colors. Good for bedding. Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

LINARIA KENILWORTH IVY

Very pretty hardy evergreen creepers, well adapted for growing in pots or for covering walls or crevices. **Cymbalaria**, Pkt., 10c.

LINUM

(*Grandiflora Rubrum* "Scarlet Flax")—A very effective and showy bedding plant having fine foliage and delicate stems. The flowers are a brilliant scarlet crimson. Plant about one foot high. Pkt., 10c

LOBELIA

Exceedingly useful plants for edging flower beds, their free-blooming qualities and brilliant shades of blue and white making a pleasing contrast to the masses of reds and yellows so prevalent in bedding. They are splendid for hanging baskets, pot culture, etc. All are annuals except *Lobelia cardinalis*, which is a hardy perennial. **CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA**—Dark blue. For borders and bedding. Pkt., 10c.

HINTS FOR FLOWER GARDENS

Many failures occur in the sowing of the very small seeded varieties of Flower Seeds as the result of covering too deeply, washing out by too heavy waterings or omitting to water in time, in which case they dry off, or shrivel up. Sow the Seeds in shallow seed pans, 2 or 3 inches in depth, first filling to within half inch of the rim with finely sifted soil, which press down firm and level; then scattering the Seeds evenly over the surface and covering with soil to three to four times the depth of the seed; the **very fine seed** should only be **pressed down** with a board. After sowing cover with a sheet of glass or a wetted sheet of paper until seedlings come through the ground after which remove the glass at least enough to admit fresh air or your seedlings will damp or rot off. As soon as they can be handled, **transplant** into similar boxes 1 to 2 inches apart, and when large enough put in the position where they are wanted to flower. Sweet Alyssum, Asters, Nasturtiums, Mignonette, Marigolds, and **all hardy Annuals**, may be sown where they are intended to flower, not too soon, as Seeds sown in a nice, warm seed bed, will, with good weather, surpass those sown weeks before, as the latter usually become stunted through weather set-backs. Thin out where they come up too thickly. **Hardy Perennials** may be sown from January to October. Early sowings should be made indoors in shallow pans or boxes, as described above, or they can be sown outdoors from May to August and transplanted in early autumn.



Double Hollyhock

Hide your fences with Hollyhocks

LARKSPUR

The annual Larkspurs, though not so majestic looking as the perennial or herbaceous kinds, are among the prettiest of easily grown garden plants. They grow about 2 feet high and are favorites everywhere.

Double Stock Flowered—Dark blue, Lilac, Shell Pink, Pure White, Mixed Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR, Tall Double European Mixed—Grows 2 feet in height. The tall, rocket-like spikes are profusely covered with fully double flowers of various colors. Pkt., 10c.

LATHYRUS

HARDY SWEET PEAS—Showy, free-flowering, hardy perennial climbers for covering old stumps, fences, etc., continually in bloom; fine for cutting. Similar to the regular Sweet Peas but they bloom longer. Pkt., 10c.

LUPINS

One of our most attractive and easiest grown native flowers. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high and have handsome spikes of flowers which are fine for cutting. If the plants are not allowed to go to seed they flower for several months in the spring. Annual Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

MALOPE

GRANDIFLORA PURPUREA—Annual, 2 feet high. Flowering well during the summer time. Large crimson flowers. Pkt., 10c.

LYCHNIS

A genus of handsome and highly ornamental plants of easy culture, strikingly effective in mixed flower shrubby borders. H. P.

Chalcedonia—Scarlet, 2 feet, Pkt., 10c.

**MARIGOLDS**

The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in late summer and autumn and can be grown to advantage in little clumps, with other plants, in the front of shrubbery or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. The dwarf-growing kinds make extremely handsome borders, being neat compact plants and remaining in full bloom until killed by frost. Seeds can be sown in the open border, or earlier, in a cold-frame, and the young plants transplanted late in the spring to where they are to remain. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.

TALL DOUBLE AFRICAN, MIXED—Extra large flowers, grows 15 to 30 inches tall. Various shades of yellow and orange. A bed of these will please you. Pkt., 10c.

DWARF FRENCH—Grows 6 to 8 inches high. Rather small, highly colored. Pkt., 10c.

MIGNONETTE

By its sweet yet delicate odor the Mignonette has, for many years, endeared itself to every true lover of flowers. Fragrant as the violet, constantly in bloom, and easily grown, the modest Mignonette is found not only in the greenhouse of the millionaire, but in many a lowly garden and window box. Seed shown early in the garden will give flowers all through the summer and fall. The finest spikes of bloom are produced during cool, moist weather. For winter blooming, seed is usually sown in pots and brought on in succession, keeping the growing plants in a cool room.

SWEET—(*Reseda Odorata Grandiflora*)—A well known fragrant plant. Pkt., 10c.

MOON FLOWER

The Ipomeas (Moonflowers) are popular everywhere as climbers for shade on porches, trellises and arbors. They make a rapid growth and a dense shade, protecting porches from the hot rays of the sun. They grow 20 feet high in good soil, branching freely, and at night and during cloudy days are covered with large flowers. Seeds should be planted after all danger of frost is past, where plants are to stand, about 10 inches apart. They can be planted earlier in pots in the house and transplanted when 6 inches high. The seeds are very hard, and to insure germination cut or file through this hard outer shell before planting. Cover one inch deep.

HEAVENLY BLUE—A splendid companion plant for the white. Flowers very large and of a deep sky blue with reddish, purple rays. There is nothing in a blue color excelling the shade of the "Heavenly Blue." It is becoming much more popular than the white. Pkt. 10c; Giant White, Pkt. 10c.

MORNING GLORIES—(Ipomoea)

Free flowering, beautiful climbers with rich and varied colored flowers; very useful for covering lattice work, verandas, etc., where they are exceedingly effective. Soak the seed for several hours in warm water before planting.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE—They are beyond question the handsomest of all Morning Glories. Of the easiest culture; can be sown in the open ground in a warm and settled climate. The foliage is luxuriant, distinct and varied, green, silvery and yellow leaves; many are mottled light and dark green, white and gray. The giant flowers are beyond description; the self or solid colors range from snow white to black purple, an endless number having flowers spotted, marbled, striped, flaked, splashed, etc. Pkt., 10c.

TALL MORNING GLORY—The old favorite in all colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

MAURANDIA

Perennial climber, 6 feet. Delicate foliage and pretty trumpet-shaped flowers. Sow early in spring and the plants will bloom the first season. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

MATRICARIA

(Feverfew)—Double white, Pkt., 10c.

A favorite bedding plant and profuse bloomer. Half-hardy perennial. Treat as an annual.

NIGELLA DAMASCENA

(Love-in-a-Mist)

Growing easily from seed and having a great abundance of long-stemmed flowers, which are the most beautiful cornflower blue. Mixed, Pkt., 10c.

POT MARIGOLD—(Calendula)

A free flowering dwarf bushy annual, the bright colored flowers are borne on long stems and bloom continuously from early summer until late fall. An ideal pot plant for winter. Height one foot.

Orange King (New)—Bears giant flowers, sometimes 3 inches in diameter. Color pure orange. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 15c.

Lemon Queen—Like the above, but of pure lemon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Double Mixed—A good mixture of 8 or 10 different shades of yellow and orange; some clear colors and some shaded and striped. Pkt., 10c; oz. 25c.

Plant continually and you will have flowers continually.



Nasturtium

NASTURTIIUM

These may be termed everybody's flower. No flower garden is complete without them. They furnish a never failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any good garden soil. Thin tall sorts six inches apart, and ten inches for the dwarf varieties. Our mixture of Nasturtiums comes to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists of California. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is to be had. Nasturtiums are as easily grown as any other flower and the dwarf varieties make the most beautiful beds, borders, edging, and porch boxes, while the tall varieties are unsurpassed to cover stumps, flower stands, low fences, and unsightly places. It is doubtful if among the plants classed as annuals there is any other of the summer blooming varieties which combines in so great degree the ease of culture, beautiful flowers of showy colors, profusion of bloom from early summer until killed by frost, and general excellence as the Nasturtiums. More and large flowers are produced on thin soils, very rich soil tending to make rank leaf growth. Hot weather has no injurious effect.

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.
DWARF VARIETIES—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

PASSION FLOWER

(Passiflora)

A half hardy perennial climber, shedding its leaves in winter. A very satisfactory climber of immense growth, as it will cover a porch or small cottage in one summer. **Pkt., 10c.**

PHLOX DRUMONDII

For beds and massing nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large, brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the summer. This strain has beautiful round petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts; showy and constant. **Pkt., 10c.**

STAR PHLOX

A decidedly unique variety. While the petals of all other Phloxes are entire, in this variety they are partly fringed and partly toothed; the central teeth of the petals are five or six times as long as the lateral ones, and project like little spines, giving the flowers a regular star-like form. The beauty of the flower is enhanced by a white margin which borders the edges of the petals. There are many distinct colors. Best Varieties Mixed, **Pkt., 10c.**

Very showy flowers of easy cultivation; valuable for cutting. The daisy-like blossoms borne in great abundance and a variety of colors. One of the best hardy perennials. Pkt., 10c.

PRIMULA MALACOIDES — (Primrose)

This valuable introduction from China has proved to be one of the most free-flowering species and especially useful for out-door culture in partially shaded places. It is quite hardy and is one of the best winter flowering plants we have. It is also well suited for pot culture. The flowers are of a delicate shade of lilac. Seed sown in August produces plants which flower throughout the winter months. **Pkt., 25c.**

POPPIES

Poppies are very showy and come in many bright and charming colors. Some are hardy annuals, others are perennials and should be sown where they are to remain, as soon as the ground can be prepared.

DOUBLE CARNATION - FLOWERED — Annual. Fringed; colors are dazzling. Mixed, **Pkt., 10c.**

SHIRLEY—Annual. The range of color, extending from white through delicate shades of pink, rose and carmine to deepest crimson. Fine for cutting. Best Single Mixed, **Pkt., 10c.**

PORTULACA

(ROSE MOSS)—A low spreading plant with fern-like leaves of a dark green color. It produces an abundance of bright flowers in all colors. It will thrive in hot sun where other plants refuse to grow and will stand an unusual amount of drought. They begin to bloom in early spring and continue a mass of bloom until frost. Single Finest Mixed, in numerous rich colors, **Pkt., 10c.** Double Mixed, extra fine quality, **Pkt., 10c.**

PENTSTEMON—(Beard Tongue)

The flowers are borne in graceful spikes. The plants are herbaceous, and bloom from early summer until frost. The flowers are white, blue, scarlet, crimson, yellow, etc.. Mixed, **Pkt., 15c.**

HELPFUL FLOWER HINTS—Seeds of hardy perennials should be planted in the fall if possible; they germinate slowly and irregularly, some even taking two years. In general perennial seeds are poor germinators as compared to annuals. Plant plenty of seed to allow for loss. Never work among flowers or vegetables when they are wet, except when transplanting seedlings. Always shade young plants for several days after transplanting. Good seed alone will not produce fine flowers. Proper cultivation and clean healthy growth are necessary to develop the typical form and color of blooms. In general, seed should not be allowed to form on flowering plants; as soon as seed is formed the plant will discontinue blooming. Therefore, remove faded flowers. This applies particularly to Sweet Peas. We urge our customers to learn the proper method of pruning their flowering shrubs and to do it regularly each year. There is no gardening operation so generally neglected or improperly performed as pruning and none that gives greater return for a little attention. Let us hear from you. We enjoy learning of your successes and we can often readily point out the cause of trouble in case of failure.



MASTODON PANSIES

These magnificent giant Pansies are without a doubt, the most wonderful Pansies of the day, with a robust vigor unknown in any other strain. These blossoms are almost four inches across and are of a most wonderful variety of colors and variegations. They bloom from two to four weeks earlier than any other variety of Pansies. It is impossible to paint a word picture that will do justice to these flowers. You will never regret it, if you have them in your garden or porch box. Mixed, **Pkt., 10c., Greenhouse, Pkt., 10c.**

Pansies thrive best in a moist, sunny location and in rich loamy soil. Seed should be sown in the autumn for early spring blossoms, or can be sown early in the year for good flowers later in the spring. The plants must be transplanted twice in order to get the largest flowers; once from the seed box to a chosen bed, and again to the open garden. This is important for large size Pansies; use manure liberally. The blossoms are usually larger in the spring and again in the fall, and while they bloom freely all summer, the blossoms are small during the hot months.

PETUNIAS

No bedding plants make a more pleasing display than Petunias. The distinct colors and markings make a brilliant show.

First, be sure that the soil is well pulverized then sow the seeds on the surface, pressing them into the soil by using a small, smooth board and cover very lightly with sand or fine soil. Seed sown in a hotbed or the house early in the spring will produce flowering plants in June. Set plants about eighteen inches apart.

KNOX'S SUPERB GIANT—Pkt., 25c.
SINGLE MIXED COLORS—Pkt., 10c.
MONSTROUS RUFFLED — Pkt., 50c.
DOUBLE MIXED.....Pkt., 25c.

RUDBECKIA—(Golden Glow)

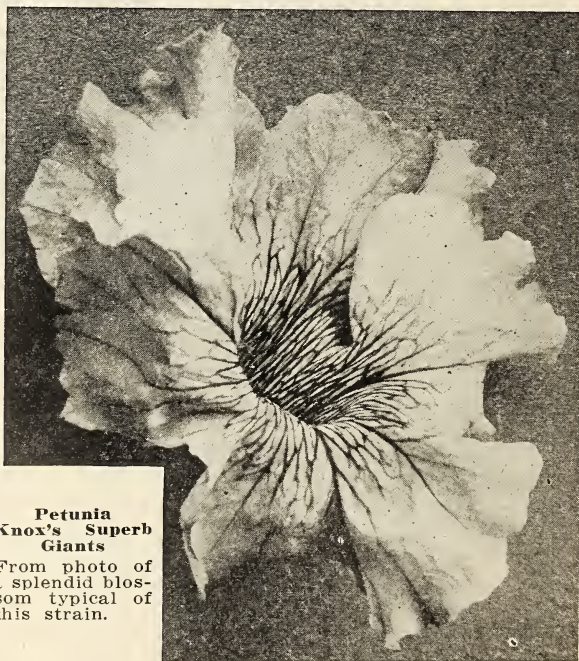
Bicolor Superba—These hardy annuals are of easy culture and produce an abundance of flowers. The flowers have a cone in the center surrounded by yellow and brown petals. These bright flowers are borne gracefully on long stems, and are especially recommended for cutting. **Pkt., 10c.**

GOLDEN ROD, (Solidago Canadensis)

Perennial—Our national flower. The well known yellow favorite. Plant from February to May. **Large Pkt., 10c.**

SALIPGLOSSIS

These annuals are considered by many to be among the most satisfactory. They start easily from seed and very soon commence to produce their showy rich, dark-colored, bell-shaped flowers in great profusion, and continue in bloom until cut down by frost. Fine Mixed, **Pkt., 10c.**



**Petunia
Knox's Superb
Giants**

From photo of a splendid blossom typical of this strain.



Scabiosa

SWEET WILLIAM

We are pleased to see that the merits of this sturdy old-fashioned flower are being more generally recognized and its cultivation greatly extended. Beautiful, fragrant and easily grown, it is worthy of a place in every garden. The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, and the large fragrant flowers are borne in trusses of great size. They make a splendid show in the garden or hardy border and last well as cut flowers. Seed may be sown at any time from spring to mid-summer. Blooms the second season. Blooms during June and July. Perfectly hardy. **Pkt., 10c.**

ANNUAL SINGLE MIXED—A fine mixture, blooming the first year from seed. **Pkt., 10c.**

SCARLET SWEET WILLIAM—**Pkt., 10c.**

SMILAX

A graceful greenhouse climber for table decorations, bouquets, etc. **Pkt., 10c.**

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

(See Page One)

No description can do justice to these Giants among Sweet Peas. The large flowers of exquisite shape, borne in threes and fours on long stout stems are of incomparable magnificence. The vines are robust in growth and produce an abundance of bloom for a longer period than the old but popular Grandiflora type. Rather than confuse our customers we have discarded conflicting types and list here all the distinct colors. **Pkt., 10c; oz. 35c.**

Asta Ohn—Lavender, tinted mauve.
Blanche Ferry—Carmine-rose, white wings.
Countess Spencer—Pale pink.
Hercules—Clear pink.
Illuminator—Brilliant orange-scarlet.
King Edward—Bright red.
King White—Pure white.
Masterpiece—Lavender, tinted mauve.
Mrs. Hugh Dickinson—Buff and apricot rose.
Othello—Deep maroon.
Primrose—Clear primrose.
Royal Purple—Rich, royal purple.
Rosabelle Spencer—Bright rose.
Apple Blossom Spencer—Rose and blush.
Warrior—Spencer-Rich maroon.
Wedgewood—Slivery blue.
The President—Dazzling orange scarlet.
Mixed Spencers—A blend of the choicest and best varieties of Spencers. **Pkt., 10c; oz. 25c.**

SCABIOSA—(or Mourning Bride)

A new, double, large-flowered type descended from the "Sweet Scabious" or "Mourning Bride" of old gardens, but are much improved in size, colors and doubleness. They are very free bloomers; very effective for garden decorations and valuable for bouquets, vases, etc. Annuals, 1½ to 2 feet high. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

SALVIA—(Flowering Sage)

Half hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed, which should be sown as early as possible either indoors or in a hot-bed, and the young plants transferred to their flowering quarters when the weather has become settled and warm.

SPLENDENS—One of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush about 2 feet high by 2 feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of flowers of brilliant scarlet stand clear above the dark green foliage and completely cover the plant. A most gorgeous plant. **Pkt., 10c.**

STATICE LATIFOLIA

(Sea Lavender)—These useful plants bear purplish blue everlasting flowers that last a long time after cutting, and are of very easy culture. Hardy perennial. Two feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

SNAIL VINE

(Phaseolus Caracalla)

A perennial vine bearing in abundance large clusters of fragrant waxy flowers curiously twisted, so as to resemble a snail. The vine grows about 15 feet high. **Pkt., 10c.**

STOCKS, DOUBLE TEN WEEKS

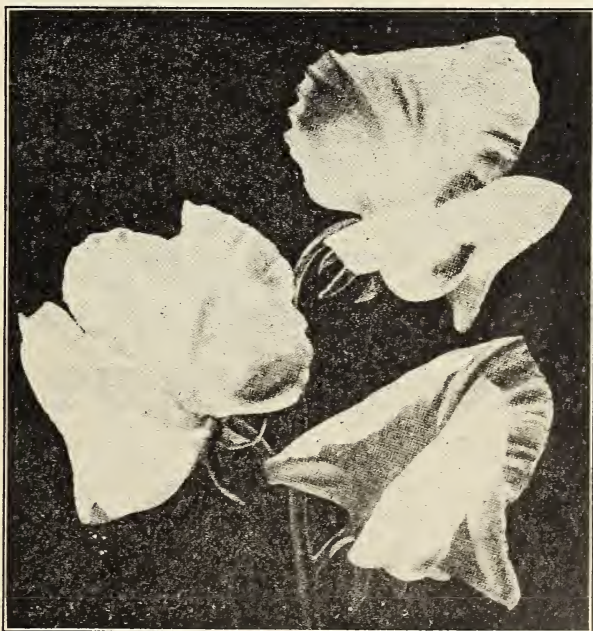
(Gilli Flower)

These popular flowers are easily grown, and are so highly fragrant and of such beauty that they deserve a place in every garden. They are great improvements over the Gilli-flowers of the olden times, being much larger and more densely double, and of a greater variety of colors.

Azure Blue, Red, Rose, Mixed Colors, Pkt., 10c.

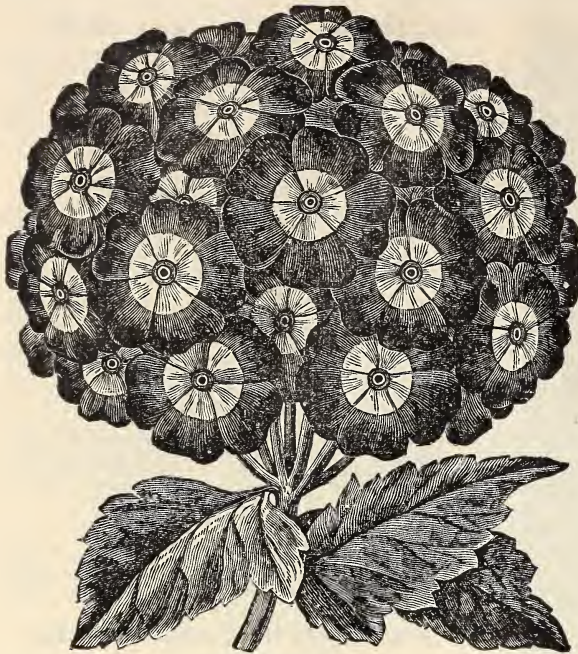
SCHIZANTHUS —(Butterfly Flower)

The sight of a few well-grown plants would induce anyone to grow them. They are simply elegant for decorative use in pots or for cutting. *Hybrida grandiflora compacta*. These are large flowered with wonderfully beautiful color combinations in the same flower; 15 inches high. **Pkt., 10c.**



Spencer Sweet Peas

Sweet Peas are the easiest and most beautiful flowers you can grow.



Giant Verbena

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE

These mixed flower seeds embrace more than a hundred varieties of such easy growing and pretty flowers as are suitable for forming a wild flower garden. They are very useful for woodland walks, roadsides, alongside of fences and on untidy bare spots which, if properly cared for and kept free from weeds, can bloom during the summer. Pkt., 10c.

WALLFLOWER—(Cheiranthus Cheiri)

Produces spikes of beautiful, exceedingly fragrant flowers. Should be planted more extensively all over the country. Blooms in May. Half hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

WISTARIA

PURPLE—Pendant cluster of purple flowers. Does not bloom until second year. Grows about 40 feet high. A hardy vine. Pkt., 15c.

ZINNIA, NEW DAHLIA FLOWERED

The plants are very sturdy and produce many flowers with stout stems. The flowers in full bloom often measure four inches in depth and six to eight inches in diameter.

The colors range from various shades of yellow and orange through pink, rose, crimson, to purple. As many as twenty colors and shades may be found in this Dahlia Flowered mixture and the Giant strain.

The flowers differ from other Zinnias in the way the petals turn in toward the center which gives each flower a deep instead of flat appearance. Some wonderful new colors are offered this year.

Dahlia Flowered Mixed—Pkt., 15c.

ZINNIA, GIANT FLOWERED MIXED

This is an improved strain of the old and popular Zinnia, producing double flowers of great size, often three to four inches in diameter and in colors cover a wide range. The plants grow about fifteen inches high and the double flowers are produced in great abundance on short stems. They bloom all summer and until late in the fall. Splendid effect can be produced in beds and borders with these magnificent flowers. We offer a mixture of well balanced colors ranging from white, pink and rose through the various shades of yellow to the darker shades of scarlet and crimson.

- Double Flowered Crimson—Pkt., 10c.
- Double Flowered Deep Flesh—Pkt., 10c.
- Double Flowered Golden Yellow—Pkt., 10c.
- Double Flowered Orange—Pkt., 10c.
- Double Flowered Purple—Pkt., 10c.
- Double Flowered White—Pkt., 10c.

VIOLETS—(Viola odorata)

Beautiful for clumps, or edgings, forming a compact mass of foliage, with a profusion of purple, mauve-colored and violet blossoms. The seed should be sown early in cold frame, and the young plants removed to the border where they are to bloom.

Single Sweet-Scented—Blue—Pkt., 10c.

THUNBERGIA—Black-Eyed Susan

Beautiful rapid growing annual climber. Prefers a sunny position. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.

TRITOMA NEW HYBRIDS

RED-HOT POKER PLANT—P. These bloom readily from seed the first year. Quite a variation in colors—orange through orange-scarlets to an intense flame color. Height 18 inches. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

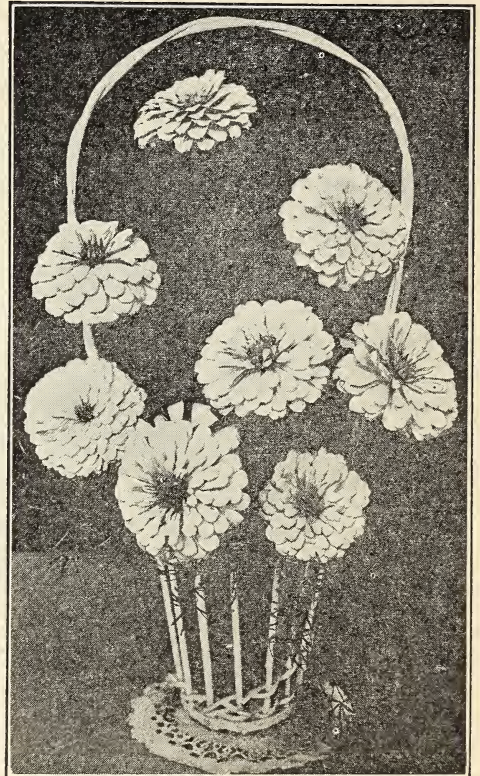
TRAILING FUSCHIA

TRAILING—Of beautiful trailing habit. Fine for hanging baskets. Single, bright, rich scarlet and purple flowers. Each 20c.

MAMMOTH VERBENA

Free flowering, half hardy perennial of low spreading growth, usually treated as an annual. Plants grown from seeds are much cheaper than cuttings and more vigorous. They make fine beds and edging around the home. The trusses and individual flowers of our Mammoth Verbenas are of the largest size, of brilliant colors, free-blooming and are vigorous growers. Sow in early spring in boxes or in open ground after danger of frost is past. Transplant when 3 to 4 leaves are formed or thin out to 2 feet apart each way in a sunny location with good soil. Plants grow rapidly to a foot high and spread to 2 feet across the top. About a dozen single flowers form in each cluster or truss and colors and stripes range from white to deep purple and red.

Giant White—Pkt., 10c. Giant Purple—Pkt., 10c.
Giant Blue—Pkt., 10c. Giant Scarlet—Pkt., 10c.
Giant Pink—Pkt., 10c. Mammoth Mixed—Pkt. 10c.



Giant Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

Be sure and include Knox's Dahlia Flowered Zinnias in your order

AIDS IN SELECTING FLOWER SEED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

BACKGROUNDS AND BORDERS

Large, Showy Annuals		
Amaranthus	Larkspur	Ricinus
Colosia plumosa	Marigold, Tall	Salvia
Cosmos	Poppy, Tall	Sunflower
	Zinnia	
Dwarfier Sorts		
Alyssum, hardy	Godetia	Pinks, hardy
Candytuft, hardy	Dianthus	Sweet William
Carnation	Myosotis	Violet
Daisy, Double	Pansy	
EDGING WALKS, ETC.		
Ageratum	Lobelia compacta	Sweet Pea,
Alyssum	Marigold, Dwarf	Cupid,
Asters, Dwarf	Myosotis	Nasturtium,
Candytuft	Phlox, Dwarf	Dwarf
Dusty Miller	Pinks, Chinese	Zinnia, Dwarf
(Centaurea)	Pyrethrum	
UNUSUAL FOLIAGE		
Amaranthus	Centaurea	Marvel of Peru
Canna	gynnocarpa	Pyrethrum
	Coleus	aureum
CUTTING		
Acroclinium	Delphinium	Poppy
Antirrhinum	Dianthus	Pyrethrum
Aquilegia	Eschscholtzia	Salpiglossis
Aster	Gaillardia	Scabiosa
Calendula	Helianthus	Schibanthus
Calliopsis	Larkspur	Stock
Centaurea	Marigold	Sweet Pea
Campanula	Matricaria	Sweet William
Carnation	Mignonette	Sweet Sultan
Chrysanthemum	Myosotis	Verbena
Coreopsis	Nasturtium	Wallflower
Cosmos	Pansy	Zinnia
Dahlia	Phlox	
DROOPING PLANTS FOR VASES, BASKETS, VERANDA BOXES, ETC.		
Alyssum	Petunia	Smilax
Lobelia	Nasturtium	

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR POTS THAT MAY BE GROWN FROM SEEDS

Ageratum	Cineraria	Nasturtium,
Antirrhinum,	Coleus	Dwarf
Dwarf	Cyclamen	Petunia
Asters, Dwarf	Heliotrope	Primrose
Begonias	Mignonette	Stocks
Carnation	Myosotis	
BEDS AND MASSING		
Alyssum	Chrysanthemum	Pansy
Ageratum	Coreopsis	Petunia
Antirrhinum	Dahlia	Phlox Drum-
Aster	Dianthus	mondii
Balsam	Eschscholtzia	Poppy
Calendula	Gaillardia	Portulaca
Calliopsis	Lobelia com-	Salvia splendens
Candytuft	pacta	Stocks
Carnation	Marigold	Verbena
Celosia	Nasturtium,	Vinca
	Dwarf	Zinnia
PARTLY SHADED PLACES		
Ricinus	Coreopsis,	Myosotis
Antirrhinum	hardy	Poppies, hardy
Aquilegia	Delphinium	Schizanthus
Begonia tuberosa	Digitalis	Pansy
Bellis	Hardy Primrose	Violet
Canterbury Bells	Matricaria	
CLIMBING VINES, ANNUAL		
Balloon Vine	Humulus or	Balsam Apple
Scarlet Runner	Japanese Hop	Moonflower
Bean	Ipomoea, all	Morning Glory
Cypress Vine	kinds	Nasturtium, Tall
Gourds, Orna-	Momordica or	Sweet Peas
mental		
CLIMBING VINES, PERENNIAL		
Australian Pea	Cobaea scandens	Lathyrus
Vine	Heliotrope	latifolius
Clematis	Kudzu Vine	Smilax

PARIS GREEN

Sherwin-Williams Paris Green is recognized by potato and tobacco growers as an old reliable and effective brand. It is also effective against grasshoppers, army worms and cut worms. S-W Paris Green will kill insects quickly because it contains about 56 per cent of arsenious oxide, which is in excess of that required by the government. S-W Paris Green contains less than 3½ per cent water soluble arsenious oxide.

S-W Paris Green is extremely fine and excels all other brands in suspension qualities when used as a wet spray and is more economical and effective when used as a dust. ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.25.

FUNGI-BORDO

Sherwin-Williams Fungi-Bordo is an extremely fine, fluffy Bordeaux Mixture in dry powdered form. It is made of the best grade of lime and blue vitriol. S-W Fungi-Bordo mixes readily with water and stays well in suspension. It is also very effective when applied as a dust.

Because it contains equal parts blue vitriol and lime, 6 lbs. to 50 gallons of water will give a 3-3-50 Bordeaux Mixture; 8 lbs. a 4-4-50; 10 lbs. a 5-5-50, and 12 lbs. to 50 gallons of water a 6-6-50 Bordeaux Mixture.

Sherwin-Williams Fungi-Bordo will control most fungous diseases of apples, pears, cherries, grapes, strawberries, and those of vegetables. The use of Fungi-Bordo eliminates all of the inconvenience connected with the making of home-made Bordeaux. It is better than commercial paste Bordeaux Mixture because it is more easily mixed with water, will not deteriorate, and is more effective in the control of fungous diseases.

1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$6.25; 50 lbs., \$11.25; 100 lbs., \$18.00

DRY LIME-SULPHUR

1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00; 50 lbs., \$7.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$22.00.

DRY POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD

1 lb., 50c; 4 lbs., \$1.40. Packed 48 pounds to the case. Case lots 30c pound.

COPPER CARBONATE

Copper Carbonate is the New Remedy for the Control of Wheat Smut and other Seed Disinfection Purposes. Its advantages over the old Bluestone and Formaldehyde wet treatments are:

1—Ease and Economy of Mixing with the Seed. Copper Carbonate dust is mixed dry with the seed at the rate of 2 ozs. to the bushel (60 lbs.) of seed.

2—Saving of Time. Can be mixed with the seed during spare time whenever convenient and stored until the time of planting.

3—Uniform Seeding. Copper Carbonate treated seed will not attract moisture or become sticky, therefore will run freely through the drills or seeders.

4—Less Seed Injury and Less Retarding of Growth. This results in larger yields, due to the increased germination.

5—Increased Protection Against Reinfection in the Soil. The fungicidal action of the Copper Carbonate is more permanent after planting, due to the fact that it is not soluble in water.

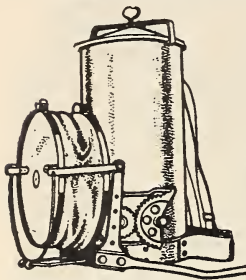


Treat your Seed Wheat with copper carbonate and increase your yield



Orchard and Garden Supplies

AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER



The best dry powder duster on the market. For orchard, Vineyard, Garden and Field. If interested write for circular.

Because of its bellows capacity, it can be used where no other knapsack sprayer could possibly reach.

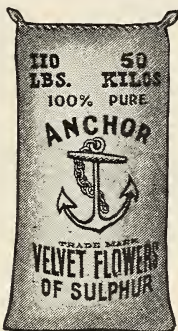
Its spiral agitator and fine screens cause it to deliver a finer dust than any other machine, hence it is more thorough and economical.

Standard size, wt. 15 lbs., \$22.50, f. o. b. Stockton

ANCHOR SULPHUR

It has been proven and so recommended by the University of California that if you sulphur your grape vines and orchards six times they will not be affected by Mildew or Red Spider.

Anchor Brand Velvet Flowers of Sulphur, packed in double sacks the fluffiest and purest sulphur that money can buy; the best for vineyards; the best for bleaching purposes, leaving no ash. Per lb., 10c; \$5.25 per sack of 110 lbs., f. o. b. Stockton.



TO INCREASE CROP YIELDS



Experiments conducted during the past few years by noted soil chemists and practical cultivators have revealed that Sulphur:

- 1—Improves Alkali Soil.
- 2—Promotes Nitrification.
- 3—Transforms Latent Potash and Phosphates into available Plant Food.

It renders the potash and phosphoric acid soluble in water. These minerals in solution, together with Sulphur in the form of sulphates, are eagerly absorbed by plants, with the result that crops are increased even four and five fold.

- 4—Increases protein and feeding value.
- 5—Destroys the spores of Fungi and the larvae of injurious insects in the soil. Prevents Potato Scab, Wire Worms, Eel Worms, or Nematodes, Etc.



SLUG SHOT

Used from ocean to ocean.

A light composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing Currant Worms, Potato Bugs, Cabbage Worms, Lice, Slugs, Sow Bugs, etc., and is also strongly impregnated with fungicides. Put up in popular packages at popular prices. 1 lb. pkg. 20c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20, f. o. b. Stockton.



GARDEN DUSTER

This is a medium-sized duster for use in the home garden. It is very effective in applying Garden Dust in places

that are difficult to reach with any other duster. If you have any dusting at all to do this little gun will please you. Each \$1.00, f. o. b. Stockton.

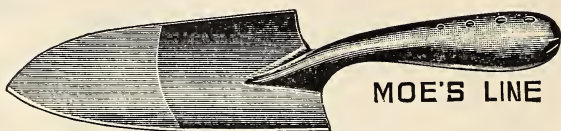
GRAFTING WAX

A Lion Brand preparation for healing wounds on trees, caused by pruning. Very excellent also for spreading around the graft in grafting propagation. Three sizes: Lb., 60c; ½ lb., 35c, and ¼ lb., 20c.

OKAY GOPHER POISON

Ready and easy to use. No mixing, no waste, never loses strength. The only thing that will get a pocket gopher, and will kill ten where a trap will get one. Not available. Pkg., 35c—60c.

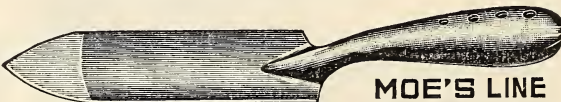
GARDEN TROWELS



MOE'S LINE

No. 80—Garden Trowel. One piece, pressed steel. Handsomely finished in black baked enamel. Length of blade 6 inches. Ground and polished points. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Each 25c.

TRANSPLANTING TROWELS



MOE'S LINE

No. 81—Transplanting Trowel. One piece pressed steel. Handsomely finished in black and baked enamel. Length of blade 6 inches. Width 1½ inches. Ground and polished points. Shipping weight 2 lb. Each 25c.

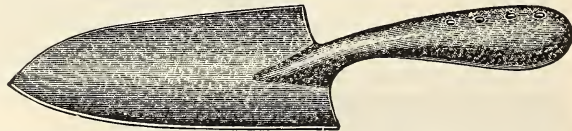
STEEL GARDEN WEEDERS



MOE'S LINE

No. 82—Garden Weeder. One piece pressed steel. Handsomely finished in black baked enamel. Has five steel fingers, and is one of the most useful and handiest garden tools made. Ground and polished points. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Each 25c.

GALVANIZED GARDEN TROWEL



No. 85—Garden Trowel. Made of a single piece of heavy galvanized steel. Handle and blade all in one piece. No wood handles to break or come off. An excellent tool at a low price. Length of blade 6 inches. Each 10c.

GARDEN HOSE

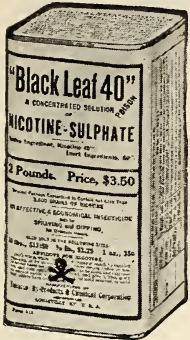
This is the highest grade of garden hose, being made entirely from New Para Rubber, and will outlast cheap hose three times over. We guarantee it to stand a 300-lb. water pressure, and it will be as resilient in three or four years' time as when new, while cheap hose of that age will be hard and rotten. Every length of hose is fitted with the new water-tight couplings, without extra charge. (Hose is furnished only in 25-foot and 50-foot lengths; the size ¾ inch refers to the internal diameter of the bore).

Prices—¾-inch bore, per 25-foot length, \$3.00; per 50-foot length, \$6.00.

Use Sulphur for red spider, mildew and bleaching purposes

Orchard and Garden Supplies--Continued

"BLACK LEAF 40"



Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine

This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphids (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, brush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles.

You cannot go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects.

1 oz., 35c—Makes 6 gallons spray.
 ½ lb., \$1.25—Makes 40 to 120 gallons.
 2 lbs., \$3.50—Makes 160 to 500 gallons.
 10 lbs., \$13.50—Makes 800 to 2500 gallons.

FISH SOAP

FISH OIL SOAP CAKE—For destroying lice and insects on plants and rose bushes, dissolve one pound in ½ gallon of hot water, and add enough cold water to make five gallons of spray. 1 lb., 25c.
 Packed 40 lbs. to can for use as a spreader for other sprays. Price, 40 lb. can, \$6.50.

HOT KAPS

A new invention that is taking the market gardeners by storm. So constructed that the wind cannot blow these plant covers away, because the machine places dirt around the edges. They are already folded ready for use. One man can do the work of four. After setting, the field looks uniform, like a well kept garden. Price per 1,000 \$6.25. Less than 1,000 lots, 1c each. Write for prices in larger quantities.

SLUG-GO

A preparation for ridding the place of slugs. Sprinkle around the garden or plants, and the slugs will disappear. Will not harm flowers or shrubs. Per package, 50c.

GRASSHOPPER POISON

Guaranteed Brand is prepared for both army worms and grasshoppers. It is an arsenic preparation in a semi-solid form. A 7 lb. can is mixed with 25 lbs. of bran and is poison mash enough for five acres. It is highly recommended by the California State Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of California.

Price \$1.50, not prepaid. Cannot be sent by mail.

BLUE STONE—(Copper Sulphate)

Blue Stone is extensively used as a dormant spray against Curl Leaf, Shot Hole Fungus, Brown Rot and any other fungus diseases.

To obtain a 5-5-50 mixture, five pounds of Blue Stone, five pounds of unslacked lime and fifty gallons of water should be mixed.

First dissolve the Blue Stone in a tank and slack the lime in another tank. Pour the contents of these two tanks into a third tank, being sure that you pour them both at once or they will not mix. Do not add the Blue Stone to the lime or the lime to the Blue Stone.

If a stronger solution is desired, 6, 7 or 8 pounds of each material may be used.

Prices, 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.75; bbl., 400 lbs., 7½c per lb., f. o. b. Stockton.

LIME—For use in making Bordo. A very high grade lime. Packed in steel barrels of 180 lbs. each, \$3.25 f. o. b. Stockton.

An inexpensive spreader for foliage and cover sprays, pleasant to use and recommended by leading entomologists and horticulturists.

Two heaping tablespoonsful for each 10 gallons or 1½ lbs. for each 200 gallons of diluted spray.

Cartons holding 1½ lbs., 30 cartons per case, per lb., 25c; 1½ lb. pkg., 50c.



FERTILIZERS

FRUIT AND VINE is a complete fertilizer for use on slow growing crops such as onions, potatoes and trees. It contains 4% nitrogen, 8% phosphoric acid and 3% potash. It is used very extensively by market gardeners and orchardists. When applied at the rate of 600 lbs. to the acre astonishing results will be obtained.

For use in vineyard and orchard use at the rate of 700 lbs. per acre. Do not apply too near the tree but out about five or six feet from the trunk so that it will go straight down to the roots. Water well.

Per 100 lbs., \$4.00, f. o. b. Stockton.

NITRATE OF SODA—Valuable solely for the nitrogen it contains. It is chiefly a stimulant, used in addition to other fertilizers. It is quick in action and hastens crops to maturity. Being extremely soluble, it is easily applied after the plants are above the ground at the rate of 100 to 500 pounds per acre. 15c lb.; 3 lbs., 35c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

FISH MEAL—Fish Meal is made from ground fish and contains a great deal of nitrogen. Nitrogen produces quick results and should be used on quick growing crops such as celery and lettuce. It is used very extensively by the market gardeners. Apply at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre. Price per 100 lbs., \$4.50, f. o. b. Stockton. Write for ton prices.

WONDER FERTILIZER—Is an odorless chemical fertilizer especially prepared for use on lawns and flowers. It is very strong and should be used sparingly. For lawns apply at the rate of one pound to two hundred square feet of lawn. It must be thoroughly watered as soon as it is applied. Write for free booklet of its many uses. Packed in 25 lb. white cotton bags and 2 lb. cartons. A 25 lb. bag is sufficient for the average home for lawn, flowers and pot plants.

Prices, 25 lb. bag, \$2.25; 2 lb. carton 35c, f. o. b. Stockton.

STIM-U-PLANT

PLANT TABLETS—The most modern, efficient and scientific method of fertilizing growing plants. It is a plant food in tablet form, containing 11% nitrogen, 12% phosphoric acid and 15% potash. Stim-U-Plant tablets are the richest plant food sold, highly concentrated, immediately available forms of plant food for use in stimulating all fruit, flower, vegetable and ornamental plants. These plant tablets promote a luxuriant, vigorous growth of branch, leaf and flower. Try them on your house plants and they will become strong and healthy. Complete directions with package. Small size, 25c.

Stim-U-Plant makes a Wonder Garden.

All prices on this page are quoted F. O. B. Stockton

REX PRODUCTS

Lime and Sulphur Solution—

Qt., 20c; gal., 50c;
5 gal., \$1.75.

Sul Powder—

1 1/4 lbs., 40c; 7 lbs.,
\$2.00; 14 lbs., \$3.50.

Emulso—

1 gal., \$1.25; 5 gal.,
write.

Miscible Oil—

Gal., \$1.25; 5 gal.

Arsenate of Lead
Powder—

Lb., 50c; 4 lbs., \$1.25.

Whale Oil Rosin
Soap—

1 gal., \$2.50; 5 gal.,
\$11.00.

Aphis Spray—

Quart., \$1.00.

NOTICE

Send us your spray problems. We maintain a complete spray department and will advise you what and when to use for the control of insects and diseases.



THERE IS A
REX FOR
EVERY
ORCHARD
TROUBLE—

Lime and Sulphur Solution.
Spray Dried Lime Sulphur Powder.
Bordeaux Paste, Bordeaux Powder.
Sul-Powder, a wettable sulphur.
Emulso, an emulsified crude oil.
Miscible Oils, light and heavy
Nu Rex Form Arsenate of Lead.
Arsenate of Lead Paste.
Whale Oil Rosin Soaps.
Aphis Spray, Fly Tox
Dusting Sulphur.
Etc., Etc.

Write for Prices

— "REX" SPRAYS — The Standard for 20 years

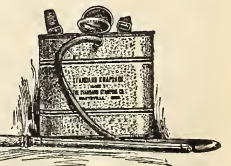
ARMSTRONG STANDARD SPRAY PUMP

The Armstrong Standard Spray Pump is a very simple and unusually powerful direct acting pump that meets every spraying requirement. It may be used with a bucket, barrel or knapsack—for spraying fruit and garden crops, disinfecting, white-washing, spraying cattle dip and fly spray, washing automobiles, fire fighting and countless other purposes.

With the Armstrong you do your work with the maximum of speed and a minimum of effort. Made entirely of brass, there is nothing about it to dry out or rust, no leather washers to rot. So simple that there is nothing about it to get out of order, it is always ready for instant use.

By different combinations of the nozzles, sprays are produced, varying according to the need, from a fine mist to a straight stream. The nozzle for spraying tall trees is made to produce a mist-like spray in the tree—not at the nozzle. The solution is thrown in particles of sufficient size to carry well into the topmost branches of a tree 35 feet high. When they strike against branch, twig and leaf, they are broken into a mist that completely covers all surrounding parts. The force of this spray resists the wind and penetrates the thickest foliage. You can spray the tallest fruit tree from the ground. Every Armstrong Spray Pump is GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS. With only reasonable care it should last a life time. Many have been in use 15 to 20 years.

Armstrong Standard Spray Pump



Price, Sprayer \$5.00; Price Knapsack \$3.50; price complete \$8.00

Spare the spray and spoil the fruit

Feed and Poultry Supplies



COULSON'S EGG FOOD—Coulson's Egg Food is the best and only successful balanced ration for Dry Hopper Feeding. It can also be fed as a morning mash. Write for prices.

COULSON'S SCRATCH FOOD—Coulson's Scratch Food is made from the best grades of grain, blended together in such a manner as to make a perfect scratching food. Prices on application.

COULSON'S GRAIN FOR PULLETS—Coulson's Grain for Pullets should be fed in conjunction with the Growing Mash. The two feeds form an ideal ration. Prices on application.

COULSON'S CHICK FOOD—Coulson's Special Chick Feed contains the ingredients that are best adapted to give nourishment to young chicks. Write for prices.

COULSON'S BABY CHICK MASH—Coulson's Baby Chick Mash is a buttermilk mash especially adapted to baby chicks until they are six weeks old. Write for prices.
COULSON'S PIGEON FEED—Coulson's Pigeon Feed is a balanced ration made up of grains and peas.

STAR CHICK FEEDER and FOUNTAIN



Price 15c

MOE'S DRY MASH HOPPERS

A Dry Mash Hopper of great merit, made of heavy galvanized iron. The curved bottom keeps the feed within easy reach of the birds.

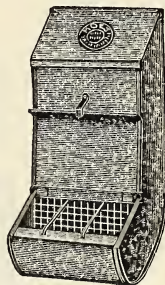
The wire grid and the wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevent the fowls from throwing out or wasting the feed.

The sloping top prevents them from roosting on the hopper. When both covers are closed it is rat, mouse and weather proof.



Made in four sizes:

10 Qts., Ship. Wt., 5 lbs., \$1.65
14 Qts., Ship. Wt., 7 lbs., \$2.20
22 Qts., Ship. Wt., 10 lbs., \$2.50



KRESO DIP No. 1 IS WORTH CROWING FOR



IT

KEEPS POULTRY HEALTHY

EXTERMINATES

LICE AND MITES

and used freely as a disinfectant it proves a sanitary protection against the common poultry diseases.

Use it on All Livestock

to

Kill Insect Parasites and Help
Prevent Contagious Diseases.

Efficient—Easy to Use—Economical

Write for free descriptive
booklets.

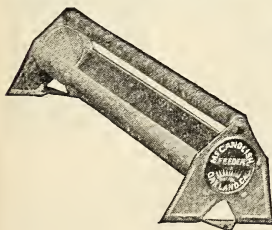
Kreso Dip No. 1 in Original Packages

Pts., 50c; Qts., 75c; ½ gal., \$1.25; gal.
\$2.00; 5 gal., \$9.00. Not prepaid.

ROUND FEEDER

No. 11—Diameter 6 in. with 8 holes. Price each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50.

No. 12—Diameter 8 ¼ in., with 12 holes. Price each 25c; per doz., \$3.00.



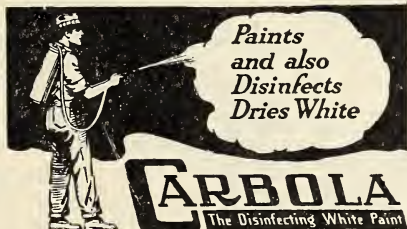
CARBOLA

Disinfects and Paints at the same time—Saving labor, money and time.

Carbola is two things in one—a paint and a disinfectant. It is not a whitewash or a kalsomine.

Stays white and has no disagreeable odor.

1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$5.00.



We carry a complete line of Poultry Supplies.



DR. HESS'S POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

makes poultry healthy; makes hens lay; not a stimulant, but a tonic, that tones up the dormant egg organs, brings back the scratch and cackle; and compels each hen to put her share of eggs in the market basket.

It also contains internal antiseptics that counteract disease; insures a healthy, singing poultry flock. Costs but a trifle—a penny's worth is enough for 30 hens per day. 1½ lbs., 30c; 3 lbs., 60c; 7 lbs., \$1.20. Not postpaid.



INSTANT LOUSE KILLER



Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle, sheep ticks; bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines; cabbage worms; slugs on rose bushes, etc. Sold in sifting-top cans—look for the word "Instant" before buying. 30c—60c.

DR. HESS FLY CHASER

Drives flies away. One application lasts six hours. Prevents milk slump. Keeps cattle and horses contented during the fly season. Most humane idea of the age. Its use during summer months will insure good profits.

1 Gallon, \$2.00



DR. HESS'S STOCK TONIC

Small size 60c

Large size \$1.20

DR. HESS'S ROUP REMEDY

4 oz. cans 30c

10 oz. cans 50c

White Diarrhoea Remedy 30c

White Diarrhoea Remedy 60c

DR. HESS'S HEALING POWDER

4 oz. cans 25c

10 oz. cans 50c

DR. HESS'S DIP AND DISINFECTANT

Quarts \$.90

2-Quarts \$1.50

1-Gallon \$2.25



CONKEY'S LICE POWDER

The strongest and most effective Lice Powder for body lice ever made. It doesn't scare, stun or drive the lice away—it kills them on the spot. Lice simply cannot live where Conkey's Lice Powder is properly used. Try it today and free your fowls from these parasites.

Prices, 15 ozs., 30c; 48 ozs., 60c
Express extra.

CONKEY'S REMEDIES

Conkey's Gape Remedy	30c	60c
Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy	30c	
Conkey's Roup Remedy	30c	60c \$1.20
Conkey's Poultry Tonic	30c	60c
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment	30c	60c
Conkey's White Diarrhoea	30c	60c
Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy	30c	60c
Conkey's Chicken Pox	30c	60c

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR



It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons. Pratt's is the original Poultry Regulator of America and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere. When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year. It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness and egg eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas, insuring quick growth and keep them free from disease.

Packages, 30c, 60c, \$1.20

ANIMAL REGULATOR

No nutritive properties are claimed for Pratt's Animal Regulator. (All animals receive nutriment from their regular grain rations and other bulk feeding stuffs). Pratt's Animal Regulator, however, is a medicinal tonic and regulator, to be used in small doses as directed, and mixed with the animal's regular feed. It is not sold as a feeding stuff, nor is it to be fed in place of grain or any other bulk feed.

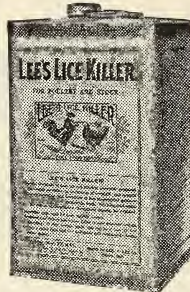
60c per package.



PRATT'S REMEDIES

Pratt's Roup Remedy	30c	60c
Pratt's Lice Powder	30c	60c
Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy	30c	60c
Pratt's Chicken Cholera Remedy	30c	60c
Pratt's Sore Head-Chicken Pox Remedy	30c	60c
Pratt's Scaly Leg Remedy	30c	

LEE'S LICE KILLER



Lee's Lice Killer has been for twenty years the poultryman's stand-by in keeping chickens and poultry house free from lice, mites and scaly-leg. A liquid, simply painted on the roosts.

Sizes 65c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

GERMOZONE

Germozone is the most popular medicine for poultry and for stock and the most generally effective. For roup, canker, chicken pox, sore head, skin disease, bowel trouble, sores, wounds.

40c, 75c and \$1.50

GERMOZONE TABLETS

Germozone Tablets—This is the same as the liquid, only in a more convenient form. When dissolved in water they act the same way as the Germozone liquid.

In three sizes, 25c, 75c and \$1.50.



LEE'S LOUSE POWDER

Lee's Louse Powder is big value in both size and quality. 1½ lb. pkg., for 30c; 3 lbs., 60c. Round sprinkler top cartons. Very effective.

EGG-O-LATUM

Egg-O-Latum is a new and valuable egg preserver. An antiseptic wax. Rubbed on eggs it keeps them fresh from spring and summer to following winter. Easy to fix a dozen a minute. Simply laid away in a cool cellar. 50c per jar. Enough for 600 eggs.



BARNES' WORM EMULSION

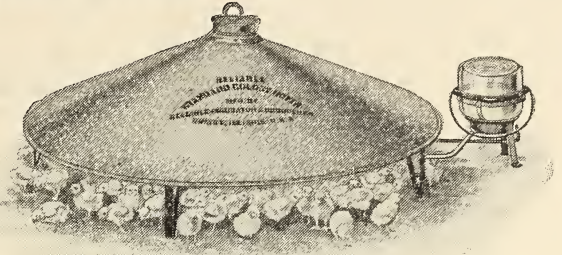
Is an invigorating, nourishing fluid. It increases the assimilating juices in the intestinal tract, will kill the worm, it will be digested and returned to the nourishment of the chicken. Qt., \$1.00; gal., \$3.

The Reliable Hover

IT RAISES THEM ALL

This is a blue flamed wickless, oil heated colony hover. The most popular, efficient and economical hover we have ever offered. It is made of heavy galvanized steel, cone shaped, with ventilation at the top, and is equipped with a wickless oil burner and a needle valve which regulates the flow of oil. It is made in sizes ranging from 18 inches in diameter to 55 inches. The larger sizes are furnished with a one-gallon oil glass container and the smaller size furnished with a one-half gallon galvanized tank. There is nothing to wear out in this hover; no corners; no crowding; it is made in such a shape so as to radiate the heat evenly over the chicks and there is plenty of room for them to move around. Send for catalog. Prices as per list attached.

We recommend this hover very highly. It is used by government experiment stations throughout the country and is giving everlasting satisfaction. If you are in doubt as to the kind of brooder you should buy, buy a Reliable.



No.	Size	Weight	Capacity	Price
0	30-inch	40 lbs.	350 Chicks	\$19.00
1	42-inch	45 lbs.	500 Chicks	21.00
2	55-inch	55 lbs.	1000 Chicks	25.00

All prices f. o. b. Stockton

Jubilee Incubators

We wish to call your attention to only a few of the main reasons why the Jubilee Incubator is such a success.

First—The material used is clear dry California Redwood built by efficient workmen.

Second—The egg chamber is lined with heavy wool felt covered with a non-absorbent paper.

Third—The regulator is simple, sensitive and durable.

Fourth—The ventilation is correct in theory, and more important, is correct in practical operations.

Fifth—Moisture with the Jubilee system can be added or decreased without opening the door of the machine.

Sixth—The egg trays are framed from angle steel, galvanized, are easily washed and kept sanitary.

For further information ask for Jubilee leaflet. Made in the following sizes:

Type A—150-Egg capacity	\$45.00
Type B—300-Egg capacity	60.00
Type C—450-Egg capacity	75.00
Type D—600-Egg capacity	90.00

The Buckeye Standard Colony Brooder

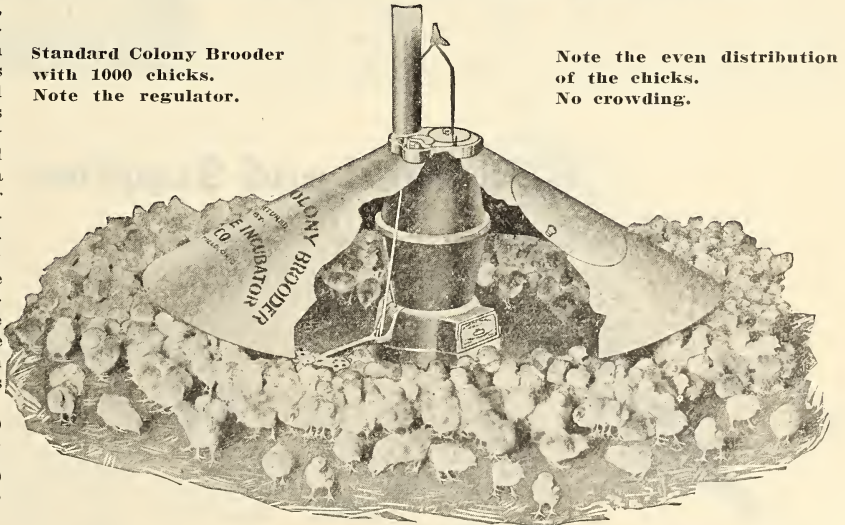
Since January 1, 1915, 100,000 Standard Buckeye Brooders have been sold. This machine has such a wonderful record among poultry raisers that it is not necessary for us to go into detail describing it. It is a coal burner, burns either soft or hard coal; self-regulating; can be operated in any room in any temperature. It is the simplicity of the Standard and its reasonable price that makes it the most popular brooder on earth. The Standard is made in two sizes:

No. 18—Capacity 500 chicks, weight 74 lbs., price \$27.75.

No. 19—Capacity 1000 chicks, weight 94 lbs., price \$34.25.

F. O. B. Stockton.

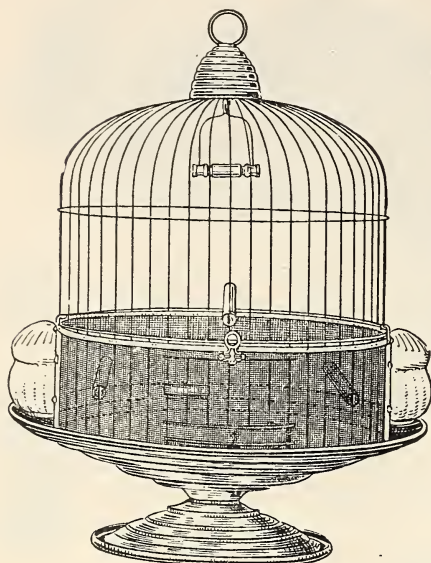
Standard Colony Brooder with 1000 chicks. Note the regulator.



Note the even distribution of the chicks. No crowding.

Bird Supplies

BIRD CAGES



BRASS BEE HIVE CAGE with brass guard. Removable gravel pan.

No. 8888 W-Size, 10 inches diameter\$5.00
No. 8888 S-Size, 10½ inches diameter..... 5.50
No. 8888 L-Size, 11 inches diameter 6.00

WHITE ENAMELED BEE HIVE CAGE with white guard. Removal gravel pan.

No. 888 W-Size, 10 inches diameter\$4.50
No. 888 C-Size, 10½ inches diameter 5.00
No. 888 L-Size, 11 inches diameter 5.50

WHITE ENAMELED CAGES—

No. 32 Body—10½x7½ inches\$3.00
No. 33 Body—10¾x7¼ inches 3.25
No. 34 Body—11¼x8¼ inches 3.50
No. 35 Body—11½x8½ inches 4.00

CAGE SPRINGS

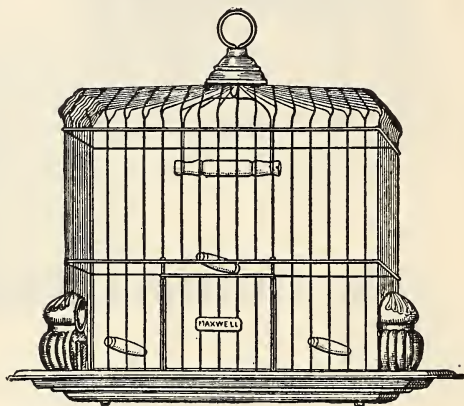
Single—This spring is made of extra fine wire, which gives a free, easy springy movement to the cage. **Price 15 cents each.**

Extra Heavy—This spring is made of wire heavy enough to support large cages. **Price 30 cents each.**

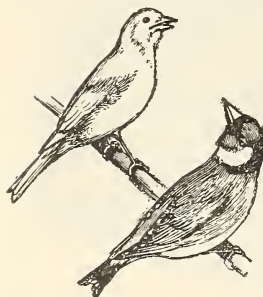
CLEANLINESS

Just a word about the cleanliness in regard to your canary or canaries. A canary cannot be expected to keep clean if his cage or aviary is not kept clean. If you use a cage in the house, whenever necessary give it a washing in cold water; (hot water will remove the lacquer of a brass cage). Give the bird or birds a bath daily in summer and twice a week in winter. Take the bath dish out of the cage as soon as the bath is given. Always keep fresh, clean water in the drinking water containers. Use nothing but the very best re-cleaned seeds as feed. You will always find Knox's bird seed clean and fresh. We take the bird's health into consideration when offering our bird seed for sale.

Clean the cage thoroughly daily. Be sure to scrape the perches in the cleaning. Keep a liberal supply of gravel in the bottom of the cage or aviary and be sure that the gravel is not dirty or dusty. By all means, at all times keep your bird out of drafts. Place him in a sunny place whenever possible.



Bird Seed and Supplies



HENNINGS' BIRD TONIC — For the prevention and cure of all diseases which cage birds are subject to. Colds, asthma, hard breathing, shedding of feathers out of season, diarrhoea, etc. When a bird is in good health, his feathers are sleek and smooth, adhering closely to the body. **25 cents.**

BIRD MANNA — Bird Manna is now more widely known than any article ever prepared by bird dealers, solely upon making its merits known and having been tested. Bird Manna is put up in metal cases, secured by letters patent and is fastened to the cage wires, within easy reach of the bird. **Price, 15 cents each.**

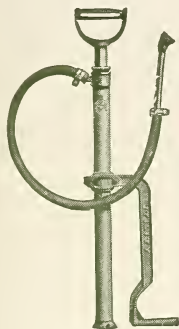
BIRD SEED

Canary, lb.15c
Hemp, lb.10c
Rape, imported, lb.15c
Rape, domestic, lb.10c
Millet, lb.10c
Mixed Bird Seed, lb.15c
Cuttle Bone3 for 10c
Orange Color Food25c
Mite Exterminator25c
Nestling Food15c
Silver Gravel, lb.5c
Feed and Water Cups, each15c
Wire Nests15c
Canary Baths15c
Cage Brackets20c
Cage Springs15c

Buy your bird seed in bulk. Write for prices in large quantities.

Sprays for Every Purpose

BUCKET PUMP



A bucket pump that is without a doubt the best bucket pump ever offered for sale. It is light, strong, reliable and will last a lifetime.

It is used by poultry-raisers, truck gardeners and by home gardeners throughout the country.

Double-acting.

All the working parts are brass, not subject to corrosion.

Bronze ball valves. Suited to any use where a pump of this kind is required.

Price \$5.00

Auto-Spray No. 4.—Barrel Pump.—This barrel pump is designed so that it is light and durable. For that reason it is comparatively inexpensive. It is only made to accommodate one lead of hose although it can be used with an attachment for using two nozzles in a cluster. The long air chamber has sufficient capacity for storing up enough reserve pressure so that the nozzle throws a fine continuous spray. The agitator is connected to the plunger rod and works continuously when the pump is being used. In fact the working parts of the Auto-Spray No. 4 are the same as the working parts of the Auto-Spray No. 3 which we have manufactured for the past 15 years with a great deal of success.

In Detail: The casting on the top of the pump is iron. The air chamber is made of iron. Both the valves at the bottom of the pump are in a brass casting. The valves are both ball valves.

The pump cylinder is 1½ inches in diameter and the plunger head is made of brass. The packing is graphite composition made by the Garlock Packing Company.

Shipping Weight: The pump only in paper carton, net 2½ lbs., shipping weight 25 lbs.

Price, \$10.00.

UTILITY No. 40 PORTABLE OUTFIT.

Same as No. 40-A without pressure tank.

Very useful for painting, whitewashing, and disinfecting warehouses, factories, barns, trees and greenhouses.

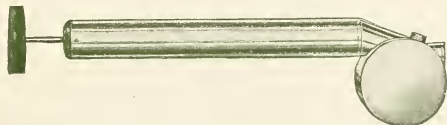
Tank larger than most similar outfits, made of heavy galvanized iron, reinforced at top and bottom with heavy band iron rings.

Pump—The cylinder is made of heavy brass tubing and has brass plungers packed with specially treated cotton wick to resist action of chemicals; can be tightened or expanded without removing from cylinder. Valves and all parts that come in contact with liquids are brass. Iron handle of good length makes pumping easy; 175 pounds pressure is easily maintained. Mechanical agitator keeps liquids thoroughly mixed. Outfit equipped with our patented Utility Angle Nozzle No. 65, which controls spray at discharge and regardless of what length pole is used. A fine strainer at suction end prevents sediment getting into working parts of pump.

Frame substantially built of steel, well braced and balanced.

Equipment—Capacity, 18 gallons; 10 feet ½-inch 5 ply spray hose, 4-foot spray rod; 1 patented Utility Angle Nozzle No. 65. Shipping weight, complete, crated 85 pounds.

No. 40—Portable Outfit. Price, each \$30.00.



Auto-Spray No. 22.—For all kinds of small spraying and disinfecting. This atomizer is made of heavy tin and holds one quart. It is a single acting atomizer that throws a fine misty spray. This pump is fitted with an oil treated leather cup that lasts more than one season. Price, 60c.

UTILITY No. 10 KNAPSACK SPRAYER

The only sprayers that can be operated as desired in one's natural position. The Utility Knapsack is an extra high pressure sprayer, especially adapted for spraying trees, poultry houses, out-buildings, barns, and vegetation of all kinds; also used for whitewash, cold water paint, bordeaux mixtures and paris-green.



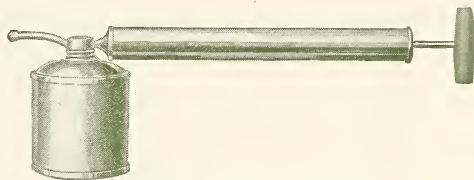
Tank.—Capacity, 3½ gallons; size, 7¼ by 20 inches. Made of heavy galvanized iron or brass. All seams sweated and riveted. Tested at 95 lbs. Tank equipped with standard hose connection, and heads so constructed as to eliminate danger of blowing out.

Pump.—Cylinder is made of heavy brass tubing with bronze ball check valve contained within brass cage which does not deteriorate like rubber. Pump and filling cap held securely by screw top. No twisting action on gasket, thereby prolonging its life.

Nozzle.—Our own patent, made of brass, can be adjusted to be operated at any desired distance. Shut-off is always at nozzle end; designed with large water ways and strainer to prevent clogging. Seat and valve made of brass and equipped with stuffing box.

No. 10. Utility Galvanized. With straight or angle nozzle.

Packed, one in a box, shipping weight complete, 10 pounds, each\$7.00



CONTINUOUS ATOMIZER

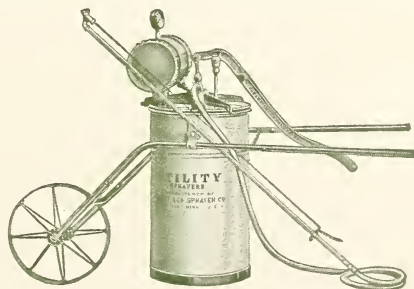
Uses: This sprayer is designed for spraying garden crops, for use in greenhouses, for handling disinfectants and fly oils. In fact, it can be used with almost all spraying solutions.

Auto-Spray No. 26 is manufactured with either a brass or a tin reservoir, as listed below:

Auto-Spray No. 26-A, 1 qt., all tin.....\$1.00

Auto-Spray No. 26-C, 1 qt., brass pump, brass tank\$1.25

UTILITY No. 40-A PORTABLE OUTFIT



Same in construction as our No. 40, but equipped with an air pressure tank mounted on pump casting. This makes a one-man outfit. By obtaining 250 pounds pressure considerable spraying can be done without pumping.

Equipment—18 gallons; 10 feet ½-inch, 5-ply spray hose, 4-foot spray rod; 1 patented No. 65 Utility Angle Nozzle.

Shipping weight, complete crated, 100 pounds.

No. 40-A—Portable Outfit. Price, each \$40.00.

We do not pay freight or express charges on sprayers



SCARLET DEFIANCE

1925

Knox Seed Company

223-225 E. Weber Avenue

Stockton, California